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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,221—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1890.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-0	9-0
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	24-0	13-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	28-0	15-0
37-8	19-12		37-8	19-12

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3093	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	3970	600	W. J. Nantes.....	12th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th ,,
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3039	500	W. J. Webber...	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3607	800	W. A. Wheler ...	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3039	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt.....	8th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart.....	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	13th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber.....	27th,,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	600	F. Speck.....11th	Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady.....25th	,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO .	5,000	800	10th Sept.
FO	.....	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO...	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 9th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX.....	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo...	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Maborcicle...	4,030	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 5th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 9th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th September, 1890. Agents.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
NERBUDDA	2,980	.....15th September.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL.....	1,668	On or about 15th Oct.

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FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WATCHES AND ALBERT CHAINS,

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SUCH AS

JOHN JONES and JAS. McCABE,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

WANTED, a STEWARD, Native of India. Apply at Honorary Secretary's Office, between 10 a.m., and 11 a.m. daily (Sundays excepted). None but thoroughly trained men with first-class certificates need apply.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 500 paid up for the half-year ended 30th June, 1890, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, from WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, between 12 and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 6th inst., on production of the Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 6th to Saturday the 13th instant (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1890.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 5th instant till the end of October next, any DOGS FOUND straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th September, 1890.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to secure.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
NONPAREIL (without straw)	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
LONDRES	22	0	2	8
FAVORITAS	22	0	2	8
CONCHAS	18	0	2	0
PRINCIPES	18	0	2	0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."

Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20". Belfast make. A special line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

THE only Firm in Bombay who REPAIRS WATCHES with one year's Guarantee, Charges moderate. Note.—An advantage which no other Firm allows.: STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Komp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

TIVOLI BEER, "Non Plus Ultra," Eagle Brand, In WHITE GLASS BOTTLES. Fresh Supplies EVERY FORTNIGHT. Rs. 22 Cases of 4 doz. Quarts; Rs. 16 per case of 4 doz. Pints. WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Meadow Street.

FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA, the best, cheapest and most reliable remedy is MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. For certificates of cures effected in different parts of India, see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to MR. DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, No. 143, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO LET, SHOPS, at Pydhoney near Tramway Terminus, vacated by F. Bros. Dispensary. Liquor shop and others. Apply to H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

OUR PRICES in Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Plated ware, Toys and Fancy Goods, will be found much CHEAPER than usual as we give a discount of two annas in each Rupee to clear stock.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.—LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1 in. at 4 in. and Double 4 in. at 6 in. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons, 71, Apollo Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,370,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEIKHAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; BY W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-1 Postage, 4 Annas.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the very valuable library belonging to the late SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR Esq., B. A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law will be resumed THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 5th instant, from Lot No. 919.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. UNRESERVED SALE OF THE VILLAGE OF CHENDOWLEE, NEAR POWAY IN THE DISTRICT OF TANNA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, without reserve by order of all parties concerned.

The village of Chendowlee in the Talooka of Salsette, in the district of Tanna, containing about 122 beegas of sweet batty ground, about 7 beegas of village ground, about 170 beegas of Bhaut ground and about 231 beegas of hilly ground, in all about 531 beegas. It includes a pucka-built Bungalow, cook room and out-houses, and several wells. There is a large number of mango and other fruit trees, besides hundreds of brab date, teruk and other trees. The village is about an hour's drive from the Railway Stations of Coorla and Anderi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, by S. Rose & Co., folding harmonium handsome marble clock, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels and Persian carpets, superior table ornaments, Japanese flower vases, and wall plates, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COORLA.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, by order of the mortgagee, Nemchund Mollapchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Shereenbai wife of the said Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, and Abdoola Hoosein, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of March, 1888, the following property:—

All those two pieces of fazendari ground (of which Mr Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia is the fazendar), together with two several ranges or chawls of buildings standing thereon one of which said ranges or chawls consists of five rooms admeasuring from east to west about 31 feet in breadth, and from north to south about 48 feet in length, assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner of Thana under No. 92, and the other of the said ranges or chawls consisting of four rooms admeasuring from east to west about 25 feet in breadth and from north to south about 43 feet in length and assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner of Thana under No. 93. and also all that the vacant piece of fazendari land of which also the said Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia is the fazendar, lying between the said two ranges or chawls of buildings, admeasuring from north to south about 45 feet in length, and from east to west about 12 feet in breadth, and all which said three pieces or parcels of covered and vacant land are situated at Coorla, in the registration sub-district and Collectorate of Thana, in the zilla of Salsette within the Presidency of Bombay; and taken togethter as one plot, are bounded on the east by a gutter of three feet width and beyond that the public road called the Augur Road, on the west by certains huts belonging to Chambars and a piece of vacant ground belonging to the said Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia on the north by a gutter, and on the south by the public road and beyond that the Post Office buildings, and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of one Ebrahim Emnoos and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
6 " khakee drills.
12 cases Scarlet dye.
4 " "
2 " Napaline.
1 " 500 tins antique cigarrettes.

On account of the concerned—
66 coils best fibre rope. 1½ to 4 inches.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to England.
1 photographic camera bellows body, for 10" by 8" plates, Grubbe's Q lens for views and groups, Dallymore's 3 B Lens for portraiture with diaphgrams.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Allana Munjee and Co.—
A M O 1893-8—6 cases printed scarfs.

By order of Juggonath Motee, and on account and at the risk, of Sha Goolabchund Mugonlal—
3 bales grey double yarn No. 40.

By order of Javerchund Goomanchund, and on account and at the risk of Patel Gabad Motee and Panachund Dulchha—
7 ruby rings, 1 ruby and pearl ring, 11 loose rubies, 3 large rubies, and 179 small diamonds.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong office-shigram,
1 light dog-cart.
And any another carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill saw timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Komp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French polished substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamp Persian and Brussel carpets, the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SALSETTE.

On FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room by order of Thucker Kallianjee Kessowjee, and on account and at the risk of Sadanand Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1886.

All those several pieces of land, and also waste or varkas land, together with several kinds of trees and plants standing thereon, situate in the village called Chimboor, in the registration district of Tanna and sub-district of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of the said Sadanand Essoba, admeasuring in all 51 acres and 25½ gunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Premjee Purshotum, and on the west, north and south by the open vacant ground of several persons, and the said land is assessed at an annual assessment of Rs. 127-1-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under the decretal order made in Suit No. 142 of 1890, dated the 27th June, 1890, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of gold and pearl ornaments, consisting of one necklace set with pearls, emeralds precious red stones, diamonds, one gold necklace, set with pendants, one gold ornament called "Hathkarlo," one gold ornament called "Jutan," of gold, one ornament called "Teoto," stringed, one ornament called "Janio," of gold, one garland of "Rutton," string. ed, of gold.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone College and Government Record Building Fort—

15 cupboards and a large lot of books.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

12 metal watches.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14hds. 2½in. very quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 strong yellow varnished pony cart with a bay pony and harness.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 palanquin office-shigram,
1 bay child's pony.
1 smart bay Australian gelding, 6 off height, 14 hands, broken to saddle and single harness, believed to be sound, would make a capital hunting hack, not being sold because of any fault.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Queen's Road, Chowpatty, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood (specially made to order) household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, solid silverware, a rosewood cottage piano in splendid order, magnificent large size English-made pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, very rich valvet and Persian carpets, electric table and hanging lamps, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, 14, 2, 6 years old, a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, one strong mail phaeton, two handsome strong-built shigram, sets of English-made single and double harness, &c., the property of ELMAIL DADA SALA MOHMED, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, TEAK FRAMES, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold pieces, rings, earrings, putlees, tavis and pan, silver buttons, chains, rings and wallas, metal watches, beads, copper and brass pots, lamps, book, lace cut piece silk, old clothes, shoes, saw chisel, umbrellas &c.

Also, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of 33 wooden frames, large and small.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.

Jan Mahomed Khulakdina .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others.....Defendants.

(SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.)

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1890, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Anjar, in the domicion of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land which is the property of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, millright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises and hereinafter more particularly described namely;—

20 gins.
1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power.
1 boiler,
1 lathe.
1 hand-power press for pressing docras and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT OLD NAGPADA CROSS LANE.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, a piece of vacant land measuring about (38·49) square yards, situate at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, and bounded, on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the Kambekar Street on the north by property of Mula Esmail Khan Bin Abdoolkhan, and on the south by the said Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 41, Medows Street, Bombay.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room.—

3 cases Arison Silk.
4 cases Orange Pekoe Tea.
1 Gymnasium apparatus a Lot of Blackwood open carved furniture, consisting of Ladies' Writing Tables, Side Tables, Teapoys, Wall Brackets, Sofa, Easy and Drawing-room chairs.
3 Blackwood Glassdoor Cupboards, suitable for Library and Merchant's Office, samples.

On account and at the risk of Ahmed John Mohamed—
598 1-3—3 cases 315 doz. Brass Lamps.

On account of whom it may concern.—
100 dozen Grey Socks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 1 each) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday, 27th September, 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 2,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall neglect to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division.

Bombay, Dockyard, 30th August 1890.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

THE Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the above named Railway is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of (3,000) three-thousand tons of fresh screened Cardiff Coal (Powells Duffryn) and (300) three-hundred tons of fresh screened Davison's West Hartley Coal to be taken into country craft from along side vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered at or in wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 1,200 (in currency notes or Government paper) will be received up to 12 o'clock (gunfire) 25th September, 1890, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves the right of rejecting any or all the Tender. Forms of Tender can be had on application to

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 907½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,333	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	5	1,000xd
Albert Sizing Co	180	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Murrechee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	830
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellasy	182	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay Native Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Breslu Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	395
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
Hooghli Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	500xd
Hoogli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	160
Mahmadpura-Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	65
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	165
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	565
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	100
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	200
	..	1,000		0	675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	6pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co..	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	460xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	530
Framjee Petit.	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	520xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	812
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	625
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	340
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	300
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	610
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	145	1,000	1,000		640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	£18	£18	..	do.	420

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	103½
Four-and-a-half per cent	105½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nom
City of Paris Loan	218
Port Trust Bonds	98

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-3
Carolas	"	235
Mexican Dollars	"	222
Five-Franc Pieces	"	222
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-8
Gold Leaf	"	19-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	19-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	19-1
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	19-1
Pekin do	"	18-10

nom.

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 8 23-32 to ¾
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8 21-32
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 8¾
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 8 15-16
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 9 1-16
Do. Credit	3 Do	do. 1s. 9 to11 9 1-16
Do. do.	6 Do	do. 1s. 9 3-16 to ¼
Do. Documents.	3 Do	do. 1s. 9 1-32 to 3-32
Do. do.	6 Do	do. 1s 9 7-32 to 9-32
France	3 Do	do. 221½ to 222
Do.	6 Do.	do. 222½ to 223½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do. 99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do. no m.
China	60 days	do. 217½

INFORMATION of an exceedingly plucky act on the part of a native policeman has reached us from the district of Budaon. It appears that some days ago a gang of dacoits had committed a depredation in the district and separated. A head constable of the police, who was returning from another police inquiry, came suddenly upon three of the gang. Although he was quite unarmed he challenged the men, and in response one of them made a sword-cut at him, cutting through his waist-belt. On this the constable closed with his assailant, and in the affray had all the fingers of his left hand completely cut off. He, however, succeeded in holding on to his man till assistance arrived. We hope the gallant chief constable will be suitably and speedily rewarded.

WITH respect to the meeting in November of the first parliament elected in Japan, a decision has been taken by the Government which is significant of the situation. Following closely, as the Japanese House of Commons does, the procedure at Westminster, it was at first decided to meet in the evening, and sit if necessary till midnight. On consideration, Ministers decided that it would be as well, in view of the excitable population of Tokio, that the experiment should at any rate be started in daylight. The Parliament accordingly will commence its sittings before noon, finishing before dark.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Methodist Episcopal Conference, Bowen Memorial Church, 11 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), and Baghdad (s), for Zanzibar ; and Nubia (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Saturday, the 6th instant.

POLO.—The game this evening, at 5-45, will be :—*Stripes*.—Messrs. Grey, Barton, Prevost, Steel, Summer, and Bateson *vs. Whites*—Capt. Capel-Cure's team.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Barsingjee Chundrasingjee, the Thakore of Limree, arrived here on Wednesday. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow, at Warden Road.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Captain T. H. Butterworth, commanding H. M.'s I. M. ship Dalhousie, lying in the Government Dock, reports the theft of Rs. 140 in currency notes and cash, from his cabin, on Wednesday last.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Ruttonshaw Rustomjee, residing at Frere Road, reports the theft of a silver snuff-box and an article of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 12, from his room on Wednesday. Complainant suspects his servant Cassim, who has absconded, to have stolen the article.

CRICKET.—The cricket match, Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Old Cheltonians, will be played to-day and on Saturday. The following are the names of the players :—Gymkhana—Col. Rhodes, Major Von Donop, Capt. Cox, Dr. Croly, Dr. Barnes, Messrs. F. Wilson, H. E. Stockdale, E. Leslie, F. Taylor, A. Waller, and H. F. Gordon. Old Cheltonians—Capt. Cambridge, Messrs. H. Clowes, A. E. Gibson, H. T. Ommanney, Capt. R. B. Page, Messrs. T. Pottinger, B. F. Stewart, Capt. L. Steele, Capt D. Thomas, Mr. G. K. Watts, and Capt. M. Williams.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

Overture	Tarscredi ... Rossini.
Valse	Clasping Hands ... Hecker.
Selection	Martha ... Flotow.
Valse	Con Amour ... Buccalossi.
Selection	Linda di Chamounni ... Donizetti.
Galop	Akrobaten ... Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Smaumoodin Methakhan was brought upon remand and charged before Mr. Richardson, with committing murder, by causing the death of Hajee Phyam, on Sunday, the 24th ult. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, the accused being undefended. There was no further evidence offered for the prosecution. The Magistrate thereupon formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Bhow Ramchunder was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Richardson with cheating under false pretences Bhagoobai, a Hindoo widow, in respect of various sums of money at different periods, dating from the 14th of August, 1889, to the 27th of June, 1890. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, the accused being undefended. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A MARINE'S ADVENTURE WITH A GARRYWALLA.—Private Gullivan, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, on board H. M. S. Phœnix, now lying in harbour, was charged by Inspector Briscoe yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, on the night of the 3rd instant. Prisoner, on the night in question, had got somewhat inebriated, and on the police inspector being summoned to a restaurant, in Apollo Street, he found him pulling the horse of a victoria about in a manner which considerably frightened the animal. The accused, in his state of intoxication, had torn the harness to pieces, broken the splashboards, and damaged the side-panels of the conveyance. On the driver being called he assessed his damages at Rs. 8, with eight annas conveyance-hire. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was ordered by his Worship to pay the amount of damages he had caused.

RUNNING A NOOSE FOR HIS OWN NECK.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Parsee, named Fakirjee Jamasjee, appeared in answer to a summons, charging him with refusing to repair a wall bordering his premises. Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, brought the charge against defendant, who appeared with a large pile of documents as conveyed the impression he had come prepared with an elaborate defence. He contended that it was the duty of the Municipality to remove the nuisance created there. The attention of the Municipality had been drawn to the fact in consequence of the defendant having submitted a report desiring their assistance. The inspectors in the Health Department visited the locality, when it was ascertained that the boundary wall had been raised by the defendant, who had allowed it to fall into its present state of dilapidation. Defendant was accordingly called upon to make the necessary repairs, which he had neglected. These, however, remained untouched, and his Worship, in warning him against the non-compliance of the Municipal requirements, discharged him on the understanding that the adequate repairs would be immediately carried into effect.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.—Mr. Kaikhusru Tirandaj Iranee, B.A., having been appointed the agent of the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Persian Zoroastrians, his late pupils of the Bombay High School, last Tuesday, presented him with a farewell address, the Rev. T. G. Charter having presided at the ceremony. The chairman remarked that it indeed gave him very great pleasure to be present on the occasion, and that he had participated in many similar gatherings at home, and they contribute in no small degree to the promotion of good feelings between instructors and preceptors. Mr. Framji, the head master of the school, then eulogised in an eloquent speech Mr. Iranee's services to the school, mentioning with special emphasis that he had received his education in the very school, from the students of which he now received an address, and that his fidelity to the school was so great that on more than one occasion he had refused tempting offers held out to him by the managers of rival schools. Mr. Iranee made a few appropriate remarks, mentioning among other things that he was able to discharge his duties faithfully, because he did not regard the imparting of education as a question merely of rupees, annas, and pies, as is done by some teachers and head-masters, who are now-a-days regularly trading upon education. The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and the distribution of flowers.

A NUISANCE IN GIRGAUM.—A correspondent writes :—"I was quite shocked to see the dirty state of the Bhorbhat Lane, in Girgaum. This place has always been a centre of cholera and fever, owing to the insanitary condition in which it is kept. About a year and a half since virulent cholera broke out at this place, and made many victims. The lane is pretty broad at certain places, and in others it is narrow. The verandahs of some houses project in the lane, which is fazendary ground, and it is probable that there have been encroachments on the street where it is narrowed. Though a sweeper cleans it once a day it is not much improved. Prevalent nuisances are aggravated by dirty water from cookrooms, cess-pools, &c., being thrown down and becomes dangerous to public health. It is highly desirable that the street be widened in a direct line, and for this purpose the examination of the house plans would throw much light as to whether the land has been encroached upon. As it is fazendary ground, the Municipality will be justified in widening it. The acquisition of land will be insignificant, but the benefit conferred upon the public health incalculable. I trust this will catch the eye of our indefatigable Municipal Commissioner, as a visit to the locality will convince him of the truth of my statements. I would suggest that a European inspector mark out the line for widening the lane and examining the plans of the houses, when the encroachments I have mentioned, will be seen. I may also state that my medical adviser agrees with me that its insanitary state can only be remedied by the widening of the street.

MR. N. C. MCLEOD has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar, and made the usual declaration before Mr. Justice Bayley.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A DISPUTE ABOUT GRINDING CORN.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS *vs.* SHRONARAYEN RAMKICHAL.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs, a joint-stock company, having its registered office in Marine Street, Bombay, sued the defendant, a Hindu inhabitant of Delhi, to recover Rs. 3,774-14-10, the balance due under a contract, dated 3rd April 1889, with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship said the question to be determined in the case was the rate at which certain flour, supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendant under the terms of a contract dated the 3rd April 1889, was to be paid for. Its solution depended upon the construction of that contract. Before referring to the contract terms, his lordship stated the few facts which had been proved, and which might be used to aid in its construction. The usual mode in which the plaintiffs did business was to purchase wheat under orders from, or contracts with, their constituents, to grind it into its component parts of "maida," "atta," and bran ; to charge their constituents for the "maida" and "atta" the full price of the wheat *plus* a certain sum per maund for profit. It did not appear from the evidence whether this sum was in addition to the grinding charges or not, but probably it was. The bran was retained by the plaintiffs, and sold under contract to a person who agreed to take all bran produced in the mill for a certain period at a fixed rate. When the contract in question was entered into, and during its continuance, the defendants held this bran contract, paying for the bran Rs. 1-1 per maund. The plaintiffs' mills, when working in an ordinary, natural way, turned out from the best white wheat (with a slight variation) the following percentages :—65 per cent. of No. 1 "maida," 18 per cent. of "atta," and 17 per cent. of bran. In turning out No. 2 "maida," the proportions varied from this and were 71 per cent. of "maida" No. 2, 12 per cent. of "atta," and 17 per cent. of bran. His lordship referred to the material parts of the contract, about which there was no dispute. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants were bound to pay for the "maida" and "atta" the whole cost of the wheat necessary to produce them, with their corresponding proportion of bran, *plus* a profit of 8 annas per maund on the "maida," a profit of 2½ annas per maund on the "atta," *plus* a grinding charge of 7 annas on the whole quantity of wheat ground, and to pay Rs. 1-1 per maund for the bran produced. The defendants contended that they were bound to pay for the "maida" the cost of the wheat necessary to produce it, being 65 per cent. of the cost of the whole wheat, *plus* the plaintiff's profit of 8 annas per maund for the "atta," the cost of the wheat necessary to produce it being 18 per cent. of the cost of the whole wheat *plus* the plaintiff's profit of 2½ annas per maund, and for the bran Rs. 1-1 per maund, *plus* the grinding charges upon the whole quantity of wheat ground at the rate of 7 annas per maund. For reasons given, his lordship held that the plaintiffs' mode of construing the contract must prevail, and finding all the issues in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs, his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,774-14-10, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 4th February 1890 until judgment, costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

DISPUTED CLAIM TO MANAGEMENT OF A NATIVE FIRM.

DWARKADAS SHAMJEE *vs.* LILADHUR SHAMJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be decreed to pay Rs. 2,401 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum, from 30th June 1888, and Rs. 4,350 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st July 1888, until payment, for moneys received by the defendants for the use and on account of the plaintiff ; that the defendants might be restrained by the order and injunction of the Court from receiving the plaintiff's share in the twenty-nine dooras share of commission earned by Soonderdas Shamjee and Co., secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co., Limited, and from excluding the plaintiff from his right as one of the partners of the firm, and from preventing him from solely managing the firm for the ensuing year, or, in the alternative, from excluding the plaintiff from all share in the management, and for the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, represented the first defendant ; Mr. Budrudin and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, appeared for the second and third ; and Mr. Russell and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, for the fourth defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this. By a consent decree, dated the 7th October 1887, the property of Shamjee Jadowjee, the father of the plaintiff and the first defendant, was declared to be divisible between the plaintiff and the first defendant in equal moieties. Portion of the property consisted of the interest of Shamjee Jadowjee's estate in a concern known as the Jadhowjee Raghojee Mills (since converted into a joint-stock company, limited), and a share of twenty-nine dooras commission to be earned by the firm of Soonderdas Shamjee and Company as secretaries, treasurers and agents of the Company, then in process of formation. The plaintiff was by the decree entitled to a moiety of the twenty-nine dooras share in the commission. The firm of Soonderdas Shamjee and Company at present consisted of the plaintiff and the defendants. The active management of the agency was carried on by rotation ; the representatives of Shamjee Jadhowjee being entitled to a two years' term in pursuance of a decree made in a suit of 1885 in the High Court. Since the 20th December 1887, the first defendant had been solely conducting the management of the agency business under an arrangement made, by which the plaintiffs and the first defendant were to solely manage for one year each. The plaintiff was now entitled to solely manage for one year from the 20th December 1887, but the first defendant repudiated the arrangement and excluded the plaintiff from all share even in the management. The first defendant, who was on bad terms with the plaintiff ever since the institution of the suit, had thrown every obstacle in the way of the plaintiff getting his rights under the decree. The plaintiff, in virtue of his right to a moiety of the share in the commission, was entitled to a sum of Rs. 2,403, being his share of the net commission earned by the firm from the 19th January to the 30th June 1888. On the 18th October 1888, the plaintiff demanded the same by a letter, but the reply, written under the instructions of the first defendant, was that the same had already been received by the first defendant as managing partner. The plaintiff said that the first defendant had no right to receive the commission, and to deal with it in the way he alleged in his letter. He accordingly claimed judgment for the sum of Rs. 2,409. He further stated that there would be a considerable sum soon due to him in respect of his share in the commission for the half-year ending December 1888, and that unless restrained by the injunction of the Court, the first defendant would draw the same and appropriate it in a manner he was not entitled to do. The first defendant had likewise received the dividends of Rs. 30 per share on 290 shares in the company, half of which belonged to the plaintiff, and he had not paid the same to him, though demanded. The plaintiff claimed judgment in respect thereof for Rs. 4,350 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st July 1888. Since the institution of this suit, the dividends on shares had been paid to the plaintiff.

The defendant, Liladhur Shamjee, admitted certain statements made in the plaint, but denied that the plaintiff was not entitled to solely manage the agency business for one year. He also denied that he excluded the plaintiff from all share of the management. The commission due to the firm of Soonderdas Shamjee and Company up to the 30th June 1888 was paid to it on the 3rd September 1888, and was paid by the defendant in the ordinary course of business to the firm of Jadhowjee Raghojee, who were the bankers of the agency business, to the credit of that agency business. The defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to be paid the sum of Rs. 2,409. He denied that he received the dividends referred to in the plaint.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

Holloway's Ointment.—Miners and Workers in the Goldfields.—This invaluable and renowned Ointment is extensively used and patronized by such people to their very great advantage. Being in small compass it is portable and easy of application. When used in conjunction with Holloway's Pills in accordance with the clear and concise directions for use, which accompany each pot and box, there are but few of the diseases which afflict mankind that will not yield to the sanative powers of the combined remedies. Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not deteriorate by keeping nor by change of climate, and as they contain no deleterious mineral drug, they can be used with the most perfect safety under the most adverse climatic and sanitary conditions.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN).

Application for a review of the Judgment.

667—Roughton and B—Joosub Hajee Ahmed *vs* The Fleming S and W Co. and the New Fleming S and W Co. in liquidation—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

653—Thakurdas, D and C—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy *vs* C A Turner—Little, S F and N. Part heard.

656—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner *vs* Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

223-88—Jefferson, B D and K.—Ootamchund Manockchund *vs.* Toolsidas Kissondas,—Nanu and H. Part heard.

225-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Ootumchund Manockchund *vs.* Toolsidas Kissondas—Nanu and H. Part heard.

12-90—Payne, G and S—Valjibhoy Poonja and others *vs* Juggonnath Khunnah—Crawford, B B and B.

144-30—Crawford, B B and B—Juggonnath Khunnah *vs* Valjibhoy Poonja and others—Payne, G. and S.

136-89—Payne, G and S—Rampurtab Samratroy and another *vs.* Premsuk Chundumul and others—D S Garud. Part heard.

184-89—Wadia and G—Perozbai and another *vs.* Hormusji Sorabji Mehta—Macfarlane, E and H., and Crawford, B B and B.

344-89—Crawford, B B and B—Sittarm Chaitundas and others *vs* Tarachund Dhunroy and another—Chalk, W and S.

238-90—Conroy and B—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank *vs.* Curbetjee Sorabjee Nadersha and others—Wadia and G.

473-88—Tyabji and D—Kuetsidas Hurmukhroy *vs* Sobagchund Dowlutchund—Chalk, W and S.

265-90—Conroy and B—Lilladhur Shamjee and another *vs* Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Payne, G and S.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing Co *vs* Ahmedbhoy Halubhoy—Jefferson, B, D and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee *vs* Lilladhur Shamjee and others—H C and B, T and D, and P and R—Part heard.

189-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Bapty Brothers *vs* The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford, B B and B.

577-89—Chalk, W and S—J J de Souza and another *vs* Sheriff Gangjee and another.

217-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner *vs* Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.

Defended New Long Causes.

229-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkisson *vs* John L Keraton—Wadia and G.

339-90—Conroy and B—F Stamore and others *vs* The Bombay Freighters' Association—Shamrao P.

345-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Purshotumdas Jumnadas *vs* Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain John Carson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bryn Glass, 1,503 tons, Captain H Bethell, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, with a cargo of Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Henderson, Miss Mackenzie, and one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmidt	O	M Maritimes Co.
„ Poverii	1575	Walters	P	K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani ... Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3041	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F. Bozzoni
„ Teheran	6081	Sams	5	P. and O. S. N. Co.
„ Baghdad	800	Whitehead	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Etolia	2113	Billongo	12	Nixon & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Hindoo (s)	Atkinson	Zanzibar.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Zanzibar, &c.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool.

The steamer Nawab, Captain Carson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports.

The steamer Kight Commander began to load yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 31 Baron Douglas s ... Smith ... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

August 31.—Steamer Wing Sang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 2 Ellora s ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 1 Kohinur s ... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—30 drums soft soap, S S Narielwala ; 20 cases school slates, L Esoofbhoy ; 500 boxes bar soap, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 500 boxes soap, Nensey Parco ; 28 casks spindle oil, &c., V Pragjee ; 500 boxes soap, Owen and Okell ; 500 boxes bar soap, E Samsoodin and Co ; 250 boxes bar soap, S Ebramjee.

Peveril s—125 boxes bar soap, A H Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—30 drums turpentine, M A Hoosein.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—10 packages papers, P Gooculdass ; 5 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2 cases glassware, M Ayoob ; 13 bales papers, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co ; 22 packages glassware, E Peer Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—5 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 13½ cwts ivory, B Mugonlal ; 3,390 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—350 cwts wheat and 796 cwts linseed, Boyts Craig and Co ; 200 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—31 cwts linseed and 6¾ cwts castorseed, John Fachiri ; 500 bales cotton and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—166 lbs tea, J Nordberg.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nawab s—63 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, N J Abrahan ; 275 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 12 cwts storax liquid, T Esoofally.

Teheran s—20 cwts raisins and 38 cwts coplate, Quan Lun Enoo ; 75 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—8 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Macdonald and Co.

Teheran s—75 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 40 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

IT is decided that the status of the Zhob Column will be field service. Its official designation is to be the Zhob Field Force. Troops proceeding with the force will be rationed daily by the Commissariat at field-service scale from the dates they leave their respective stations. Water-proof sheets will be allowed at the rate of one per fighting man and follower. The extra 5lbs. of warm clothing has been sanctioned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2

Venables, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Savi, Lieut, 7th Madras Infty, to rejoin Regt, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Phillips, Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Venables, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, off leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

1. Gentlemen residing in Bombay, who may wish to join the Volunteer (Rifle) Reserve, are requested to send in their names, address, occupation, age and former service, if any, to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on or before Saturday, the 6th instant.

2. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 8th instant.

3. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 9th instant, at 8-30 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend as well as N.-C Officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword-drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORS

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.
TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!
TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 200 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying backs and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly.
New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
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FOR SALE.
BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing:—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.
Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.
Acreage about 24·49.
Well Timbered Park-like grounds.
There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.
As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.
Apply to
CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.
A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum long felt by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points, felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are fond of the noble language.
Price Rs. 2, Cloth Cover and Paper, Rs. 1-8.
Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculean work itself.
It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.
To be had from the following Agency offices:—
1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co., Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
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IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.
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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas: postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

UNRELIEVED during the past week by the excitement regarding Silver and Exchange, which has at times, of late enlivened the course of business, the dull feeling both in Exports and Imports has deepened, and transactions in both branches of trade have been upon a very limited scale. In Cotton, nothing has been done for export, and the Mills have been buyers to only a small extent in a quiet, when not dull, market. Wheat has been neglected by shippers, but is unchanged in value. Linseed has a tracted some attention, and a few purchases have been made at rather higher rates. Imports are much depressed by the depreciation of stocks, and the absence of the usual demand from the districts in the uncertainty which prevails as to the future. Exchange, after varying in tone, and fluctuating a little in rates, closed this evening 3-32 to ⅛d. higher for Bank Demand Bills and 1-32 to 1-16d. for Credits than our quotations of a week ago. Government Paper is 3-16 higher for Four per cents. Freights have been steady at previous low rates, but holders of tonnage have latterly been asking rather more.

MONEY.—The reduction of the rates of the Presidency Bank by one per cent. at the weekly Board meeting last Thursday did not thereafter affect the Bank's Cash Balance to any material extent, though the Statement issued on Monday afternoon disclosed the considerable increase of 11¾ lakhs since the date of the previous return. The figures given therein showed that while there had been the large increase of 25½ lakhs in Private Deposits, there had, on the other hand, been the still larger increase of 29⅝ lakhs in Loans; and though the Balance had been helped by some diminution in Bills Discounted, the net result was an increase of some 2½ lakhs in the trade demand usually so called; though doubtless the much greater demand for accommodation under the item of Loans may be attributed to other than ordinary business requirements in the present dull state of trade in all its branches. Government Deposits, however, had increased considerably, and it is to this cause that the further improvement in the Cash Balance was due, notwithstanding a larger amount held in Government Securities. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was higher again last Friday, and the market closed in the evening at a slight advance on the morning's quotations, a moderate business having been done, chiefly in Bank remittance. Forward Demand was quoted at the close at 1s. 9d. for January-February delivery, although a transaction was reported at that rate for January transfer. On Saturday the market opened at a slight advance on Friday's final rates; but no Mercantile Bills coming out here or in Calcutta, a quieter feeling set in, and the market closed weaker, Banks having been reluctant to sell for any delivery, and rates for Bank remittance were somewhat nominal. On re-opening on Monday morning, the market was weak and declining, with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 8 11-16d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 9d., and the latter were afterwards reported to have been placed at 1s. 8 29-32d.; but a steadier feeling prevailed in the afternoon, and closing rates were 1s. 8 19-32d. for Bank Demand; 1s. 8 17-32 to 9-16d. for Telegraphic; and 1s. 8 15-16d. for Credits. The tone was steady on Tuesday, some little encouragement from Silver having been all that was necessary to send rates up again. A transaction in ready Telegraphic between Banks was reported at 1s. 8 9-16d. and this remittance was offered for November transfer, at 1s. 8⅞d. Yesterday the market opened firm at 1s. 8 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; 1s. 8⅞d. for Demand; and 1s. 9d. for three months' sight Credits, and, the same tone prevailed all day, while rates advanced 1-16d. on the opening quotations. Forward Telegraphic was offered at 1s. 8 13-16d. for December-January transfer. This morning there was a steady feeling at opening, but, on the receipt of Calcutta advices, rates fell to our quotations; scarcely any Mercantile Bills, however, came out at the reduced rate. Transactions between Banks have been reported in Telegraphic, for April transfer, at 1s. 8 13-16d. At closing, rates were somewhat irregular, but may be quoted for ready business at:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 8 23-32d. to ⅞d.
Do.	Telegraphic.....	1s. 8 21-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 8⅞d.
Do.	4 months' sight	...1s. 8 15-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 9 1-16d.
Credits	3 months' sight	...1s. 9d. to 1 91-16d.
Do	6 months' sight	...1s. 9 3-16d. to 19⅛d.
Documents	3 months' sight	.....1s. 9 1-32d. to 3-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 9 7-32d. to 9-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	.....221½ to 222.
Do.	6 months' sight	...222½ to 223¼.

The usual weekly official Statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint	.. ..	Rs. 62,50,0'0
Silver received during the week	....	„ 20,31,000
		Rs. 8,89,000
New coin paid during the week	.....	„ 14,00,000
		Rs. 68,89,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	... .	68,83,0 0
		Rs. 13,772,000
Last week	....	„ 125,62,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance of ¼ to 3-16 per cent. was established in Fours on last mail day, 103 5-16 having been quoted for cash and the settlement during the greater part of the day, and 103⅜ at the close; 103½ to 3-16 having been the rate for the September account. The monthly settlement over, this market closed with a quieter feeling on Saturday, but with the cash price of Fours quoted at 103 5-16, 1-16 lower having been named during the day; and the September account at 103 1-16 to ½. On Monday the feeling was pretty steady throughout the day at about Saturday's closing rates, 103½ to 5-16 having been quoted for Money, and 103 to 103 1-16 for Account; the higher rate, in each position, having been named at the close. Rates moved up a little further on Tuesday, say to the extent of 1-16d. in Four per cents, which were quoted throughout the day to the close at 103⅜ for Money, and 103½ for Account; but not much business was done, the lull which usually follows the monthly settlement having fallen upon the market. A further advance of 1-16 per cent. was established yesterday in the cash price of Fours, 103 7-16 having ruled to the close; but for the settlement at the end of this month the rate remained at 103½. To-day the feeling was rather weaker again and Fours, both for Money and Account, receded 1-16 per cent., say to 103⅜ and 103 3-16 respectively, which were the closing quotations. Four and a half per cents. were quoted during the week at 104½, nominal, but the price was put up to 105⅜ this afternoon.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 103. Port Trust Bonds are one per cent. higher, at 98.

SHARES have been quiet since last mail day; but in the cases of Cotton Mill and Press scrip the tendency of rates has been more in favour of sellers than the reverse. Compared with our quotations on last Thursday evening there has been an advance of Rs. 25 in Soonderdas Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 20 each in Presidency and Imperial; of Rs. 15 in Connaught; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Central India, Lord Reay, and Western India; and of Rs. 5 each in Khatau Mucconji and Swadeshi. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 30 in Mahalakshmi; of Rs. 20 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 each in Ripon, Coorla, and David; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, and Hindustan. In Press shares, Volkarts are Rs. 25, Albert Rs. 10, Fort Rs. 7½, and Munmar Rs. 2½ higher; while French are Rs. 15, and New Indian Rs. 2½ down. In Miscellaneous shares, Bapty Flour are Rs. 7 higher; Napier Hotel are Rs. 5 up; Maharanee Ice have declined Rs. 5; Phillips and Co. are Rs. 5 lower. Port Canning have receded Rs. 2½; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* continue to refrain from wholesale operations, and confine themselves to executing retail orders. Dealers are very willing sellers at reduced rates when they see a chance of moving off quantities, but their difficulty is to meet with wholesale purchasers. Stocks meantime are increasing and rates still tending downward. Very little has been done during the week in *Bleached Dyed Turkey Red* or *printed* goods, and prices continue to droop. Zanzibar makes of *local* goods have become very dull, and rates for these have given way about ¼ anna per lb.; while prices generally are weak. The clearances of *imported* goods from the bazaar for the week are put down at about 1,200 packages; those of *local* goods at about 900 bales.

YARN.—The market for *Imported Twist* keeps steady in tone with a moderate business passing, but with prices quite unchanged. The sales of *Bombay Spinnings* reported from China are 8,000 bales, and from Japan 2,500 bales, or about 10,500 bales in all, with Exchange the same as before. China buyers have succeeded in obtaining a small reduction, say of about 1-16 anna per lb. in No. 10s, and 16s, and low and medium spinnings of 20s; spinners, however, are steadily holding out for previous rates in the case of superior qualities, in which there has, consequently, been no business since last week. The sales for the week are put down at only 1,000 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* has been quiet in tone, and only a moderate business has been done on the basis of last quotations. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a small extent, and rates have receded 4 annas per cwt., the market closing quiet at the decline. *Iron* is again half a rupee per cwt. lower, a moderate business having transpired during the week in a quiet market.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 18, and Davison's West Hartley, at Rs. 17½ per ton for September-October shipment; and part of a cargo of Yorkshire just arrived has been sold at Rs. 16½, the other portion having been previously sold at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17½ per ton. A cargo of Davis's Ferndale Cardiff has also been placed at the sterling price of 29s. 6d. per ton. The market may be called firm at our quotations, with no present prospect of a reduction in prices, *viz.*:—

Powell's Duffryn .....Rs. 18 per ton.
Davison's West Hartley..... „ 17½ „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Some enquiry from local spinners has led to a small business in this staple on most days, and the week's purchases aggregate a moderate quantity for the time of year; but exporters have been quite out of the market both for ready stuff and for forward contracts in the new crop. The tone of the market has been quiet, when not actually dull in sympathy with advices from the governing centres of the trade; but prices generally have shown little or no quotable change. The principal purchases have been in Bhownugger, at Rs. 167; Khangaum, at Rs. 160-76; Nugger, at Rs. 160-72; Julgaum, at Rs. 168-74; and Gianed at Rs. 180; Bengals, at Rs. 146-70; and Karunja, at Rs. 180; with smaller parcels of Wadwan, at Rs. 169-71; Mowa, at Rs. 185; Indore, at Rs. 167-75; Viraval, at Rs. 155-65; Dhulia, at Rs. 155; Verumgaum at Rs. 172½; Dharwar, at Rs. 175; Sheogaum, at Rs. 171; and Westerns, at Rs. 165 per candy. The market closed dull this evening, with no change worth mentioning in quotations.

No rain fell in any district of the Bengal Cotton circle during the latter half of last week, and it was not needed except at Beawar, where only 9½ inches had been registered against an average of double that quantity to the end of this month; but even here, as in the other districts of the circle, the plants were flourishing, the flowering being advanced at Agra. There had also been no rain to speak of throughout the Oomrawatti circle and at Oomrawatti itself, at Barsee, and at Julgaum more was wanted; while at Khangaum the plants were shedding bolls, and at Dhulia they were in flower. At Wudwan, in the Dhollera circle, the Cotton plants much needed rain, and its continued absence was causing anxiety; but from other districts of the same circle latest reports were favourable, the crop continuing to flourish, though needing more rain at Bhownugger. The Broach crop was still doing well, telegrams to hand on Monday stating that the plants could scarcely look better. From Sholapore, Bellary, and Hubli the cry was still for rain, and the crops were suffering from the light fall in each district. The general tenor of the telegraphic news received to-day is that while the Cotton crop was doing well, being excellent at Nagpore and Barsee, and flourishing throughout the Bengal circle, at Dhulia, at Broach, at Veerumgaum, and Dhollera, more rain was needed in several districts of the Oomra and Dhollera circles, and its continued absence in one or two was causing anxiety.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 180 =	4½d.
Do. Fully Good	170 =	4d.
Do. Good	„ 160 =	4d.
Belaties, Fine	„ 198 =	4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	180 =	4¼d.
Do. Good	„ 172 =	4 9-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 203 =	5d.
Do. Good do	„ 193 =	5 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair do	„ 183 =	4 27-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 184 =	4 27-32d.
Do. Good	„ 174 =	4 19-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	„ 200 =	5d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 185 =	4¾d.
Do. Good	„ 175 =	4½d.
S-G Dharwar Good	„ 179 =	4 23-32d.
Westerns Good	„ 179 =	4 23-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following compatison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	3,885	5,971	3,559
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Sept.....	1,876,350	1,968,151	1,284,785
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,683	2,577	2,121
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Sept.....	1,366,881	1,192,153	780,909
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week.....	636	100	526
From 1st Jan. to 3rd Sept.....	57,334	26,638	35,880

WHEAT has been quiet when not actually dull throughout the week, and on no day has more than a small business transpired. Dealers have not lowered their pretensions, however, and quotations for all descriptions are the same as they were a week ago.

SEEDS have also been quiet in tone on the whole; but a rather better enquiry from shippers was felt for Linseed in the earlier part of this week, and a moderate business was done, the price being put up one anna per cwt. The market remained steady for a while at the advance; but the feeling afterwards became quiet again, and we quote the price a little lower again, at Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. Other descriptions are nominally unchanged in value but are neglected by exporters, supplies being on a very small scale.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week.....	82,138	57,126	296,130
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd September.	4,801,852	4,998,370	8,837,364
Linseed for the Week....	25,792	11,032	57,553
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd September.	2,030,253	1,721,805	2,360,252
Rapeseed for the Week..	4,274	37,109	78,588
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd September.	885,147	1,755,134	1,629,311
Gingelly Seed for the Week.	188	419	571
Do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd September.	633,273	653,973	605,237

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	56,427	32,537	62,986
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 3	3,846,918	4,415,474	7,207,260
Linseed for the Week	58,274	6,003	14,093
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 3	1,743,911	1,749,144	1,893,787
Rapeseed for the Week	20,714	8,160	26,296
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 3	659,775	1,647,856	1,292,371
Gingelly Seed for the Week	1,000	951	781
Do. from Jan. 1 to Sep. 3	837,662	703,945	666,334

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4 7-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 8⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent. „	91½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver.....	54⅛d. per oz.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JIVCOREBAI—September 4, on Thursday, at 6 p.m., at her residence Gibb's House, Malabar Hill, 2nd daughter of Mr. Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, aged 17 years. Deeply regretted.

DEOLALEE.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—September 1, at Deolalee, the wife of Graham Young, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTON—August 29, at Lahore, India, the wife of Walter T L Johnston, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, North-Western Railway, of a son.
MILLER—August 29, at Madanapalle, the wife of P S Miller, Madras Police, of a daughter.
SCARTH—August 25, at Moabund, Jorhat, Assam, the wife of Edward Scarth, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FAULKNOR—August 27, suddenly, at Phulbari, Balipara, Tezpur, Assam, India, Robert Alexandra Sylvester, youngest son of Lieut-Genl Faulknor, aged 20 years.
REYNOLDS—August 27, at Phalera, Edna Beatrice, the dearly loved child of W B Reynolds, District Locomotive Superintendent, Bandikui, R-M Railway, aged 10 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1890.

THIS year's trooping programme shows a new departure in the employment of a troopship of the Indian Marine in the home reliefs. It would perhaps be premature to deduce from this fact the beginning of the end, but the possibility of the whole trooping service being taken over by the Indian Government and worked by Indian Marine officers is thought sufficiently worth considering at home to cause a flutter in the breast of the Portsmouth tradesmen. The fact that imperial troopers now make Portsmouth their point of departure is a source, one way and another, of considerable profit to that port. If run by the Indian Government they would probably make Southampton their point of departure. If the question ever comes up seriously for discussion, there will be much to be said on both sides of the question. For the present system it will be urged that it has worked well for many years; that it employs a number of Royal Navy officers who would otherwise be on half-pay, and that it is advisable to employ vessels manned by the Royal Navy for the transport of troops, because the officers hold regular commissions, which gives them authority to enforce obedience, and the petty officers and seamen ranking with the non-commissioned officers and men they can understand them better and are better able to work with them. On the other hand, it will be said that the only reason the Royal Navy is deemed necessary for the home trooping service is that we have no experience of any other system,—on this point the experiences of the Clive this cold weather will give some valuable information—that all the reliefs between Indian ports and Burma are carried by the local troopships of the Indian Marine; that so far as regular commissioned officers being required for the service goes, it is possibly a moot question, but that in any case nothing would be easier than to give regular commissions to our Indian Marine Officers and thus relieve them from an anomalous position; while as far as the men are concerned—except perhaps a dozen English quarter-masters—there is absolutely no reason why the troops should not work willingly with lascars. Tommy Atkins gets on very well with natives on land; why not at sea? The friendships between him and Jack Sepoy are often very firm and lasting, extending in many instances to whole battalions. The friendship between a Highland and a Sikh regiment was well known in the Punjab some ten or twelve years ago, the former calling themselves and being called the "Indian battalion" of the latter, while Rifles and Ghoorkhas nearly always chum. The wreck of the Tasmania showed what lascars could endure even in the coldest weather, and Tommy always respects a brave man whatever his colour. One reason doubtless why the Admiralty wishes to keep the *personnel* of the Imperial trooping service in its own hands is that it is thereby enabled to provide for a certain number of its officers on full pay at the expense of the Indian Government, instead of having to find their half-pay out of its own resources. This is truly an excellent idea, and one that shows the way in which India is exploited by the Home Government. India is forced to do everything officially, to buy through officials, and to employ officials, quite irrespective of the question whether it is economical for this country or not.

If the troopships were worked by the Indian Marine, the actual annual expenditure would be considerably reduced, although there remains one question which it would require an actuary to settle exactly, and which appears to have been overlooked by the opponents of the present system. It would be necessary to increase the number of officers in the Indian Marine if the imperial troopers were taken over, and though the actual pay of each ship's crew would be less, the pensions of these additional officers would fall on the Indian Government, whereas those of the Royal Navy officers now employed in trooping are borne by the Admiralty. We do not, however, think that this would amount to much each year—certainly not enough to balance the saving in cost of the executive. Another question seems very pertinent to the case now that we hear so much of the paucity of officers in our Navy. Could these officers, the lieutenants more especially, be spared for trooping duties in time of war? Admiral Sir J. Symonds, in his letter to Lord Salisbury, declares that we require 300 more lieutenants to officer our fleet in the event of war, exclusive of those on subsidized liners, who would be taken from the Royal Naval Reserve. It is certain that the seventy war-ships now building under the special Naval vote will require a large number of officers, and it remains almost a certainty that not a single lieutenant could be spared for trooping duties after war was declared. Yet the big ships would have to sail in time of war, and it would then be more important than ever that their officers and men should know how to handle them to the best advantage. "Never swop horses while crossing a stream" is an excellent motto, and applies at least as well to Naval matters as to any other; yet we are deliberately pursuing a system of manning our Indian trooping service that will almost inevitably fail under the strain of war, leaving us to find officers and men for these duties at a moment's notice as best we may. By having the trooping service in the hands of the Indian Marine we shall always have officers and men available for these duties. It will, however, be advisable to place both officers and men of the Indian Marine on a better footing before the change is completely effected. The question of the officers we will not discuss now, as it opens up a wide subject. The men, however, would, we think, work better on a more permanent engagement, their present plan of going away almost *en masse* for four or five months in the summer being of doubtful advantage in a permanent trooping service, though doubtless it is immediately economical. To induce the men to engage, it will be necessary to offer them some advantages; for why should they bind themselves down to service rules when they can obtain all their advantages and none of their disadvantages under the present conditions. The Indian Marine question has long been a difficult one for Government to deal with, but in settling the trooping question it may be easy to settle others with it.

There is one other alternative to the troopship question, which we think has hardly been considered sufficiently. Why, it is sometimes asked, have troopships at all? Why not send all our reliefs, drafts, and invalids by ordinary steamers at so much a head. We believe the P. and O. once brought out a couple of thousand men at five pounds a head, and other liners would probably do it cheaply under contracts extending over some years. It may be contended that troops would be insubordinate on ordinary transports; but we do not think this would be the case. They are kept in order on a trooper by their own officers and sergeants, and these would perform the same duties on a transport, and for the men the life would be easier. There would be less pipeclay, less duty, and less watch, while they would be looked after heartily instead of being regarded as a nuisance. "Life on a troopship would be enjoyable if it were not for the blessed soldiers," murmured a young lieutenant while smoking his after-dinner cheroot; to which came the quick retort from a military officer, "If it were not for the blessed soldiers, you would be starving ashore on half-pay": neither remark was very courteous, but the retort hit the right nail on the head. The fact that the present trooping system provides for a certain number of Naval Lieutenants who could not otherwise be provided for, may not be the only reason why it is kept up, but a great deal too much weight is given to it.

THE Czarewitch, if he comes, will most assuredly be the most distinguished of our cold-weather visitors, and, despite traditional suspicions, the most welcome. He is a young prince of whom little is known beyond what the *Almanach de Gotha*, in its dry, parish register way, has to tell of him. But the heir to the throne of All the Russias will represent the power that may some day be the next door neighbour of the Indian Empire, and his presence in our midst will help us to accustom ourselves to the possibility of a conterminousness of the Indian and the Russian frontiers, though it need not prevent us from praying that the approach may not be in our time. There is nothing in India—unless it be the still deficient defences of Bombay—that we need conceal from the Czarewitch. If he comes to India with the belief that there is a population here ready to respond to the first provocation to disaffection he will return to Russia with at least one delusion the less. The Russian papers, we know, have, for some time past, endeavoured to find in some of the political activities of the country a proof that the devotion of the people to the British rule is waning. They have been ingeniously inventive and pervertive in regard to these matters, and perhaps even an intelligent Russian prince would have a good deal to unlearn thereanent during his tour in India. Even a visit to the Congress, to which, we are told, the Russian papers have paid wonderful attention, would have its uses, for the Czarewitch would find that the occasional indiscretions of that body abate in no degree from its loyalty. If, again, acting on Sir Edward Watkin's suggestion, he asks where the Congress agitators are who have received Russian gold for their pains, he will have another delusion to part with. The Czarewitch may be sure that though Professor Vambery promises us a visit in the winter there will be abundant room for him, as well as for that distinguished and not always reasonable Russophobe. On the whole it may be supposed that the cause of peace and good-will between neighbours will be more effectually advanced by the presence in our midst of the heir to the throne of Russia than by that of the learned denouncer of all Russia's designs. The Czarewitch will in all probability travel in such a manner as will invite no public demonstration of good-will towards him; but we shall take care, if the opportunity arises, that he is treated with the good-will and respect that so distinguished a visitor will deserve.

AFFAIRS in Porebunder, we regret to hear, are not moving as smoothly as well-wishers of the State would desire. From time to time rumours have been prevalent in Kathiawar which seemed to justify only too completely the mistrust which was expressed in our columns when Mr. Pundit was appointed to the Administratorship of the State. Having, however, at the outset stated frankly our reasons for thinking that the appointment was ill-advised, we refrained, in fairness to Mr. Pundit, from noticing the many reports unfavourable to his work which were current in the Province. As, however, a formal inquiry into certain allegations which have been made against the Administration has been begun by Major Hunter, under the orders of the Political Agent, there is no further reason for silence on the subject. One of the allegations which have been made by one of the chief officials in the State arises out of the relations between an overseer in the Public Works Department and a contractor, which, it is said, resulted in the State being defrauded. A good deal of excitement has prevailed in the State for some days past in connection with the inquiry which was believed to be pending, and it was by no means reduced when on Sunday Mr. Pundit ordered the arrest of a young man named Vivares, under Section 124*a* of the Penal Code, the section against exciting disaffection. After an inquiry at the Administrator's house Vivares was sent to the lock-up, and was deported by Mr. Pundit's orders on Tuesday morning. He went straight to Rajkot, with the intention, it was reported, of laying a formal complaint of illegal arrest before the Political Agent.

THE painful interest that has been awakened throughout India by the tragic fate of Phulmony is being appropriately turned to account by those whom this case has awakened to a new sense of the need for protecting from outrage the child-wives of India. A memorial to the Queen-Empress is in circulation, in which the grievous wrong that is permitted under the Penal Code is brought to her Majesty's notice, and a protective and deterrent law, under which child-wives will be protected until the age of at least thirteen, is asked for. The subject is one with which we have frequently dealt, and it is necessary now only to note the fact that a large number of Indian ladies have cordially associated themselves with the movement; that though many European ladies of influence are taking part in it the memorial represents in reality a large and increasing body of native opinion, and that it is in close accord with the almost unanimous opinion of the native press. It may be added that so far as the physiological aspects of the question are concerned, an important ally has recently come forward in the London *Lancet*, which, after looking at the matter carefully from every point of view, unhesitatingly pronounces against the system of which the recent deplorable incident at Calcutta was a startling, but by no means, exceptional illustration.

THE large number of people, both in India and Ceylon, to whom the Rev. R. L. Page is known as the head of the Society of St. John in these parts will learn with an interest not unmixed with regret that he has been elected Superior-General of the Order in England for the ensuing three years. He has in consequence resigned the incumbency of St. Peter's, Mazagon, in which charge it is expected that he will be succeeded by the Rev. J. W. Biscoe. Father Page's impending departure from India will cause regret to the congregations in Bombay and Poona to which he has ministered for some years past with self-denying devotion, of the reality of which no one who has seen the work carried on in India by the Society of St. John the Evangelist needs to be told. The work was begun amid prejudice and against antagonisms that only patience and a truly evangelical spirit could overcome. Those who have been associated with it have lived down much opposition and much distrust, and even those of the European community who have held aloof from it have long since learnt to respect the workers, and to recognize in the men who have come to the country unostentatiously to carry on a self-sacrificing and beneficent work.

ON Wednesday afternoon H. H. the Gaekwar visited the Skating Rink in company with Colonel F. H. Jackson, Assistant A. G. G. at Baroda, Dewan Bahadur Laxumonrao, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao B. Pitale, Dr. Nivens, and Staff. The Maharaja having offered prizes for races which were keenly competed for and were won by the champion skater. Yesterday the Baroda Princes went to the Rink. Yesterday was a ceremonial day at Baroda on account of the birth of the third Prince who has to go with his mother H. H. Chimnabai to the temple of Khandoba. The Maharaja left on Wednesday by mail for Baroda with Mr. Chisholm and followers. Among those present at the station were Khan Bahadur Cazee Shahabdeen, C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur Laxumonrao Jagonnath, Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashunker, Messrs Damodarrao Balcrishnajee, B. B. Pitale, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Sorabjee Jehangeer, Wamonrao Damodarjee, Khandalawala, Chichgar, and others. The Gaekwar, with his mankaries and vakeel, came at 9-30 to the Grant Road station. After conversing for a few minutes with those present and being decorated with flow

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE VICTOR SINGH RESIGNS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Prince Victor Dhulip Singh (Second Lieutenant, First Royal Dragoons) has resigned his commission, alleging his father's illness as the reason.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 4.

The historic bridge over the river Moldan at Prague, collapsed suddenly to-day owing to the heavy floods.

Thirty persons on the bridge at the time were precipitated into the water and drowned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REVIEW OF THE GERMAN FLEET BY THE KAISER.

BERLIN, SEPT. 3.

The Emperor William to-day reviewed the German Fleet at Kiel.

The Austrian Squadron was also present.

Admiral Hornby attended officially on behalf of the British Government.

The proceedings passed off brilliantly, and were most successful.

TREMENDOUS FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 3.

Tremendous floods which have done much damage have taken place in the valley of the Moldan and the Danube. Vienna, Buda Pesth, Prague, and Presburg are partially submerged.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO TURKEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

It is again affirmed that the Czar will visit the Sultan in October.

AN AUSTRALIAN MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

All the miners at Wallongong, New South Wales; and Waikoto, New Zealand; have struck work.

It is expected that the Broken Hills Silver Mine will close at the end of the week.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

On the case of the Chartered Bank *vs.* Shama Churn Sen and Aubinash Sen being called up for hearing at the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Prinsep presiding, Mr. Jackson, one of the counsel for the first accused, raised a preliminary objection on a technical point of law. He said that the indictment was defective and could not go before the jury. The charges against his client was unsustainable in the form in which they had been framed. The first charge was that of criminal breach of trust by a servant, and against the second accused that of abetment of the offence. Several counts on which the prosecution relied to establish the charges did not comply with the requirements of the law, which regulates the procedure in such cases. In charges of criminal misappropriation and embezzlement the specific incident should be cited and details given as to time and place and period within which each offence was committed; also that no accused can be tried at one time on more than three distinct charges. The prosecution, being unable to fix dates as to any one act, misappropriation, or abetment, drew up vague charges, and the accused was put upon trial for offences, which, it is presumed, have been committed some time during the twelve months preceding the institution of the present case. The prosecution ring the first charge in thirty counts, which they have drawn up. The accused were prosecuted not because that the details of the offence were not given to them, but for no opportunity being given to them to have access to the Bank books. Mr. Jackson insisted that the prosecution was illegal, and should be abandoned, citing English and Indian cases in support of his position. The Advocate-General for the prosecution admitted that in regard to the first charge of criminal misappropriation of three lakhs Rs. 30,000 of the latter amount should be eliminated, and the charge of forgery be abandoned; and the second accused should be tried separately. The case comes off on Monday for amendment of the charges.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

Sir W. Lockhart will take over the command of the Punjab Frontier Force early in November.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Brigadier-General McQueen directs the Black Mountain parade in October.

ACCIDENT TO DR. ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson met with a serious accident on his way up from Srinagar to Gilgit. The ferry boat crossing the Indus being overloaded with men, baggage, and animals, capsized, resulting in the loss of several lives. A rather large sum of money of Dr. Robertson's with his belongings went to the bottom of the stream.

SURRENDER OF THE SIYIN TRIBE.

The Siyin tribe of Chin made a complete surrender on Monday last. The Chief delivered over their last seventeen captives in the presence of General Wolesley, paying a tribute of rupees two hundred.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The final tie of the polo tournament between the Veterinary Class and the 18th Hussar, will be played on Saturday.

MR. D. DAVIES, on return from leave, will do duty as District Superintendent of Police in Khandesh, and Mr. R. H. Vincent, during Mr. Kennedy's absence, will do duty as District Superintendent of Police at Karachi.

M. DE CESARE describes the desertion of Rome in the hot season as increasing every year. The railway station is as crowded as those of the Metropolitan in London; the trains leaving are overcrowded, while those arriving are almost empty. Many shops in Rome are closed, and those opened do not gain their expenses. Hotels are closed, and all economical life seems arrested. Rome, be it remembered, is still surrounded by a desert, yellow and arid, which makes the looker-on melancholy.

NOTES FROM QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUG. 27.

ALTHOUGH we are some four days from civilization, we manage to amuse ourselves in the way common to all Anglo-Indian stations. To begin at the beginning, in this case, ten days ago, a very successful Gymkhana took place. The sybarite stewards commenced with a Hurdle Race for Sowars of the 7th Bombay Lancers, in order to permit what second-rate sporting prints call "Old Sol" to set before endangering their craniums. It did so, and the last race was run in the dark. I suppose it is very amusing to see the plucky sowars tumble over each other, in their efforts to top hurdles far higher than their diminutive tats; but it got beyond a joke when our hearts were torn by a jockey falling off, and understudying death for eight minutes by my dial, and the funeral party discovering that he was merely suffering from external hœmorrhage of the nasal organ.

The next event was the Mixed Stakes for Ponies, the rider of the first and owner of the last to be dined by the owner of first and rider of last respectively. Eager crowds hustled each other at the hackney cab-stands in the morning, but a privately trained creature belonging to Mr. Reid won by a tail. A well-known sportsman in the Yorkshires, as rider of the first, also won a champagne dinner. We now await a new consignment from Karachi.

In the Pony Handicap, Mr. DeLisle on Charlie Dilke won after a close race with Mr. Luard on Rawani. The Screen Race was not run, merely because there were no screens; while the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition resulted in the victory of a scratch lot, captained by Mr. Russell. The Durhams were second. One lady remarked that these competitions usually were won by the team most accustomed to the cracking of indiscriminate bottles. As is usual the refreshment tent was done ample justice to. Sir George White kindly gave away the prizes.

The effects of the extremely violent storm which washed away so much of the Bolan Railway, have nearly passed away, except with regard to the weird claims of T. Atkins for Government compensation for quaint articles which vanished in the tempest.

The dust-storms are again in full force, and we pause to wonder whether sand "devils" are the sole *raison d'être* of desert in the scheme of creation.

The final of the singles in the Racquet Tournament resulted last week in the hardly bought victory of Captain Vidal over Mr. Buck, of Bluebeard fame.

This is what is termed the cricket week, and it commenced with a match between Quetta and the out-stations of the district. The former won by seven wickets, though they have now but little bowling; however the out-stations have of course had no practice. The feature of the match was an excellent 91 by Mr. Luard in the first innings.

Some of those fielding far out took up their position on the polo-ground; which is so dusty now that it led to complications; for on more than one occasion, the cricketers to save time had to bowl with the polo ball, while the horsemen hit goals with the cricket ball by accident.

Apropos, this will, I hope, be our last complaint as to the turf of the Gymkhana ground, as Sir R. Sandeman, it is said, will kindly allow us to sink artesian wells there at our own expense.

A benefit has taken place this week at the Soldiers' Institute, Yorkshire L. I., for three talented and time-expired men of that regiment. Blake was especially good, but all the jokes and songs did not "err on virtue's side."

Every one is talking of the military promenade to the Zhob Valley, which starts from here in the first week of October. Some two thousand troops form the expedition, which will be accompanied by both Sir R. Sandeman and Sir George White. No difficulties are apprehended by those who know the North-West Frontier, notwithstanding alarmist paragraphs in certain papers to the contrary.

I believe the same remark holds good with regard to so-called impending troubles in Afghanistan.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 1.

THE province of Salsette has entered upon the struggle regarding the election of the New Municipal Corporation, which is fixed on the 21st September. The Government has issued an order relative to the voters' list, which is not accessible to both sides. The Government had approved the erection of a third market at Margaum, in Salsin, the site of which the community have ceded for this purpose. An estimate of Rs. 4,000 has been made. Mr. D. C. Pacheco has offered to build it at his own expense, and the labourers of the place have promised to work gratuitously for two days.

It has been resolved to lay the foundation-stone for the new Patriarchal palace to be built on the hill of Conceicao, at Pangim. It is calculated that including the three Portuguese prelates, fifteen Archbishops and Bishops will be present at the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier. The students at the Seminary at Rachol, owing to want of accommodation, have been compelled to live outside the establishment. To remedy this, his Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop is endeavouring to construct a new corridor, the cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 30,000.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has been pleased to send a *capa nobre* to the Patriarch-Archbishop in acknowledgment of the donations that were offered to the Pope in the name of the Archdiocese of Goa during his Holiness's late Sacerdotal Jubilee.

The death is reported of Senhor Lemos de Pimental, the Governor of Diu. He occupied the post of Abkari Commissioner and Conservator of Forests at Nagar-Aveley, and thence he was appointed to the present post of Governor. His 27 years' residence in India has gained him experience in public service, and he was so well liked by the people of Damaun that when lately the post of the Governorship of this district fell vacant a memorial was addressed to the Governor-General of Goa that he might be appointed Governor of Damaun.

The Abkari contract for the year 1891 has been sanctioned for Rs. 9,250. Last year it fetched Rs. 9,001.

How female education at Diu is directed may be learned from the fact that owing to the school mistress being sick and absent on medical certificate, the school has been closed from December last.

EXCHANGE AND THE BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—People who find fault with other people's figures should be careful with their own. A mishap of the kind has befallen your correspondent "X." in your to-day's issue. When Sir John Gorst said that a rise of 1d. in the value of the rupee would effect a gain of Rx. 9,30,000 to the revenue, he meant that sum on the whole drawing of 15 millions sterling. But as half the Council Bills are already disposed of, the rise of 2·25d. over the rate of exchange announced in the Parliament, would give a net addition to the expected surplus of about a little over half the figure of Rx. 20,92,500 your correspondent gives.—Yours, &c.,

September 4. S.

FUNDS are coming in slowly in Mandalay for the establishment of a Leper Home. To the Rev. Mr. Winston, a Methodist missionary in Mandalay, is due the credit of starting the movement.

SOME workmen belonging to a native contractor at Quetta, on Monday, while rolling down boulders from the summit of the hill at Kotal for the erection of a church, pushed down a boulder of extraordinary size, which struck three natives proceeding along the road at the foot of the hill, killing one man on the spot and injuring the other two severely.

MR. W. S. CAINE leaves for India on the 23rd of October, says our London correspondent, and will be away from England about four months. Most of his time will be spent in the Southern Presidency, but he intends to visit several of the Native states, including Mysore, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, and Oodeypore. It is possible that he will see Burma if time permits. He intends to be present at the sitting of the National Congress in Calcutta; but the principal object of his tour is temperance. He will pay special attention to securing total abstainers among the students of the various high schools and universities, and hopes to induce the Educational Department to adopt for the Anglo-vernacular schools a text-book on temperance, which Dr. B. W. Richardson is willing to write for that special purpose.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

CAPTAIN H. D. GERRARD, Madras Staff Corps, has resigned his appointment as Adjutant of the Southern India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sir Frederick Roberts has prohibited the use of the Dreyse steel cartridge with service weapons in possession of corps. To meet the case, the Government of India have sanctioned the issue of one additional unserviceable Martini-Henry rifle per company to such British regiments as may wish to use the cartridge.

Medical officers of regiments, while on leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, will pay half subscription to Mess and Band Funds.

The privilege of possessing and bearing private arms has been allowed to all ranks of the Native Army.

The Home order about the wearing of sabretaches by Hussar regiments has been published in this country. They are not to be worn by ranks below that of corporal, but will be worn by all warrant and non-commissioned officers on all occasions when the sword is carried, both on mounted and dismounted duties. When the sword is ordered to be carried on the saddle, sabretaches will not be worn.

The following British officers on the Madras establishment have been ordered home during the next troop season, for duty at the regimental depots, doing duty with troops on the voyage. The reliefs should be so arranged that as far as possible the officers going home and those coming out to India should cross each other *en route*:—

7th Hussars.—Captain the Hon'ble E. H. Lascelles in relief of Major C. F. Thompson, Lieutenant E. L. Holdsworth, in relief of Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson.

21st Hussars.—Major W. G. Crole-Wyndham, in relief of Captain H. C. Higgs.

1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment.—Captain W. S. Dods, in relief of Captain R. F. C. Baker.

2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.—Captain C. W. Napier, in relief of Captain H. R. Lloyd.

2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment.—Captain J. W. B. Silverthorne, in relief of Major R. Phayre.

1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment.—Lieutenant D. B. Thomas, in relief of Lieutenant E. D. Turton.

2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Captain J. J. Purdon, in relief of Captain C. I. L. Davidson.

When Native troops, lascars, hospital assistants, guides of the Quartermaster-General's department, and members of the Army Hospital Native Corps of the Bombay Presidency embark for foreign service, compensation may be drawn in lieu of the authorized warm clothing, and the money so drawn expended in purchasing such articles as may be considered most desirable for the health and comfort of the men.

Major-General T. P. Berthon, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has been granted a combined Indian pension on retirement of £1,000 per annum.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Disney, Royal Artillery, has been brought on to the Indian establishment from the half-pay list.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. A. Molesworth has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Mean Mir.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel E. T. Hume, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been granted a pension on retirement of £600 per annum, with an extra annuity of £280, making a total of £880 per annum.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel H. Latham Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been granted an Indian pension of £456·5 per annum with an extra annuity of £270.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

MEMBERS of the Bombay Hunt will be glad to hear that the pack for the coming season, consisting of 25 couple of hounds, has started per s. s. Clan Graham, and may be expected to reach here about the 26th instant. The pack comes out again in charge of Walter Bell, who has also had the purchasing and selection of the hounds at home, and in a letter to the Master he describes them as "a very useful lot of young hounds." Last season only 20 couple of hounds were bought, but the Master hopes with the extra five couple, to be able to hunt five days a fortnight, instead of only four days as last season. Gentlemen are requested to send their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretary, care of Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons, 73, Apollo Street.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 4.—Pressure has decreased except in north Bengal. The fall is brisk in the Indus Valley and south Carnatic, slight or moderate elsewhere. The distribution is high, uniform in the west of the Peninsula, low the along the foot of the hills. Winds are generally westerly and north-westerly except in Burma and east of Bengal where it is southerly, and extreme north-west India where it is feebly cyclonic. Temperature has changed rather irregularly, but on the whole it is fallen. Rain has fallen generally in south Peninsula, and Burma; and showers are reported from Assam, North Bengal and the Central Provinces.

MANNERS AT THE MOHURRAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the extract you have published in to-day's issue, from the *Dinbhandu*, I hope you will allow me to submit for the consideration of the Commissioner of Police the suggestion that it would be well to prevent low-caste Hindus from taking any part in the procession itself. Most of the foolish and indecent gesture-makers belong to that nationality. They are, as a rule, "unlettered Hindus" who do not understand the solemnity of the occasion, and make themselves merry just as they do during the Shimga holidays. If the Bombay Mahomedan societies take up the subject and represent the matter to the Commissioner as a gross insult to Islamism, the hands of that officer will be strengthened.—Yours, &c.,

REFORMER.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W L Sclater	Mr J Schroder
Revd G H Lewis	Mr G P Millett
Major Montgomery	Mr G C Mediwalla
Major E J H Spratt	Mr A H Greaves

FOR LONDON.

General Anderson	Surgeon Major R T Beamish
Mr T W Richardson	Mr L E Yates
Mr E J H Maxwell	Miss Russell
Mr Lala Govind Das	Mr Andrews

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr E Facien	Mr Morrison
Capt H E Passy	Mr C Chandulal
Mrs and Miss Anderson	Col F H Jackson
Mr Nisbet	Mr J Cowan
Mr C Spedding and child	Mr W H Hargreaves

FOR ADEN.—Capt J Davies.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Malwa, Capt. W. J. Nantes, 12th Sept. 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mr P M Wallace, Sister Eleanor, Mrs Little and child, Mr W F Ackland, and Mr J C Price.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr A T Goodfellow, Mr T O Wilkinson, Mr Jas Brown, Mr J Cowie, Mr Geo Munro, Mr Main, Col Ward, Mr E R Calthorp and Mr R Whateley.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 19th Sept. 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Sir Comer Petheram, Hon'ble Justice Norris, Hon'ble Justice Macpherson, Mr Hyde, Mr M Ghose, senr, Mr M Ghose, jnr., Major-General Sir Thos. Baker, Mr Cable and Mr Hakim Aminudin.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Hon'ble John Moore.

Per s. s. Pekin, Capt P. Harris, 27th September, 1890.

FOR LONDON.—M Comerford and child, Revd T and Mrs Haines, Revd W St Clair, Mrs Tisdall and family, and Mr M West.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J S Misra, Mr and Mrs C G Rumer and 2 daughters, Mr W Lonsdale, Mr R M Matting, Col D H Robertson, and Hon J G H Beresford.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Webber, 4th October, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—The Earl of Kerry and Mr E H Robertson.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Lewis,

FOR ADEN.—Mrs Devitts.

A DUEL in high life, a Paris correspondent says, was fought on Sunday (10th ult.) near Luchon. The duellists were two well-known men about town, MM. De Neufville and De Berny, and the seconds M. Edouard Philippe and the Duc de Dino, who married Mrs. Stevens, an American millionaire, a few years ago. The arms used were foils. M. de Neufville began by wounding his foe above the eye, and was in turn wounded in the wrist, in which the point of M. De Berny's sword broke. "Honour" was then declared "satisfied."

MR. MACKENZIE ON EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 30th of August, the opening of the new buildings of the Hislop College took place. Mr. A. Mackenzie, our popular Chief Commissioner, graced the occasion by his presence. The Chief Commissioner read a memorable speech, expounding and justifying his educational policy and pointing out the bad results of the mistaken educational policy hitherto followed.

I shall not have much to say about the portion that contains a review of the work done by the local Government in the Education Department during the past three years. The first of the Chief Commissioner's observations that calls for notice, is one that relates to the Morris College. Here, then, you must know that Morris College is a purely private enterprize, and even now in these provinces, which are equal to your presidency in area and nearly equal in population, there are only three colleges, including the Morris College. The three colleges put together do not turn out more than a dozen or a score of graduates every year. I hope every sensible man will agree with me when I say that under these circumstances these Provinces are not suffering from a superfluity of graduates, or that the "leaders of the local community" cannot be justly reproached for "showing undue preference for an exclusively literary education." Mr. Mackenzie need not have deplored "the narrowness of view," "bad advice," and "short-sighted prejudice" of the Morris College authorities when they submitted to the emphatic judgment of the founders of the college fund, which was given adversely to the scheme for converting that institution into a technical school, notwithstanding that it had the support of such a high authority as the rulers of the Province. Yet I wish you to know that for their action on this occasion the college was punished by the stopping of the Government grant.

Then follows a lengthy statement of what the local Government has done since 1887 to bring its educational policy into practical effect with the limited funds at their disposal. It is far from my intention to deprecate the well-meant efforts of the Government in promoting technical education. We all feel really thankful for the little good they have done and are doing. What I maintain is that there is nothing in what has been done which will directly or indirectly ever produce "Native captains of labour" in place of "voluble pleaders or platform orators."

I grant that every well-educated man ought to know something of drawing and physical science, and therefore the steps taken to procure the teaching of these subjects in schools are useful and beneficial to a degree. The re-organization of the carpentry classes on the Sloid system will also do an amount of good. But in introducing these subjects in schools and examinations (especially the middle-school scholarship examination, which corresponds to your English Fifth Standard) the Education Department altogether forgot to consider what amount of additional work they were imposing on the young pupils, and thus indirectly forcing them to have recourse to that system of cramming, the mischievous results of which in other directions the Chief Commissioner deplores with so much feeling. Indeed, in one place the Chief Commissioner said that the curriculum of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools were under revision. But from the next sentence it appears that if any change is effected at all it will not be in the studies presented for the standard I have specially mentioned. So much for the measures for giving in some degree a modern turn to the whole system of provincial education.

The measures adopted for the direct promotion of technical education were the establishing of classes for the teaching of law, agriculture, and engineering. In view of the ill-will shown by the Chief Commissioner against the bar, it looks very strange that a law class should be included in his scheme of technical education. He expressed a desire of having a good native bar, and the genuineness of this desire is apparent from a set of rules framed last year under the Legal Practitioners Act, by which even residents of these Provinces, who had taken their degree in law in any of the universities, were debarred from entering the local bar, which was to be approached through the local law class only. I think these rules have been recently abrogated so far as they applied to residents of these Provinces, on the representation of some of the local bodies. Further I beg pardon but assure Mr. Mackenzie that the establishment of law classes and these imparting education through "half-educated," "voluble pleaders" who have little general knowledge which makes a perfect advocate, will neither produce better educated pleaders nor improve their prospects at the bar.

Because the bulk of the population in India depends on agriculture, it is very important that scientific knowledge on the subject should be widely disseminated. Therefore, we thankfully acknowledge what has been done to further this object, and rather regret that so little has been done. The same may be said of engineering. In short, then, I have nothing to say against what the Government are doing in this behalf. But I object, and seriously too, to their giving the high-sounding name of technical education to the poorly-endowed institutions they have established and then consoling themselves with the thought that they have done what they were called upon to do under the circumstances.

The Chief Commissioner then went on to speak of high schools and colleges. As these are bound to follow the course of studies prescribed by the Universities, Mr. Mackenzie takes them to task for all the shortcomings in the education imparted at high schools and colleges. After so strong a condemnation from such a high authority, the Universities will have to justify their existence. It is not often that they meet with such wholesale condemnation. In pointing out the mischievous effects of the present University policy, Mr. Mackenzie makes side-thrusts at graduates, pleaders, platform orators, the Indian Congress through the delegates, and even the reformers. I have already said there are very few graduates in these Provinces, only thirteen having taken their degree at the last examination of the Calcutta University. Neither have we half-educated pleaders with little prospects at the bar to turn from the kutchery to the platform and to substitute the newly-discovered trade of delegate for that of pleader! This is amply shown by the fact that there are several mofussil districts where there are no pleaders at all, and that scarcely more than half a dozen of our pleaders attended the Congress. Any one who has the least knowledge of these Provinces knows very well that there are no platform orators here, and that very little stir, if ever, is made by either political or social reformers. I challenge anybody to name a few of the voluble pleaders, platform orators, or self-styled reformers of these Provinces. All these classes of persons are very tame here, and they do not often disturb the self-sufficient complacency of the officials. Therefore, all these ill names could not have been meant for these Provinces, and if Mr. Mackenzie meant them for those from other provinces, I don't see the propriety of uttering them in the hearing of a Nagpur audience.

In conclusion, I must say, whatever other qualities the address has, the quality of outspokenness is predominant in it. And we must most heartily thank our present Chief Commissioner for letting us know what he thinks about us. I believe we have never had a Chief, Commissioner who was so outspoken.—Yours, &c.

Nagpur, 2nd Sept., 1890. M. N. P.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR DAVIDSON, M.B., is to act as Civil Surgeon of Poona.

DURING the absence of Surgeon-Major Boyd, Surgeon J. L. T. Jones will take charge of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

THE services of Brigade-Surgeon Cook, M.D., have been replaced temporarily at the service of the Military Department.

THE services of Surgeon J. L. T. Jones, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

ON the recommendation of a medical board Colonel H. R. B. Worsley, C.B., is permitted to proceed to Mussoorie on leave, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Commander-in-Chief.

A SIMULTANEOUS match in connection with the Simla Rifle Meeting will be fired on the 20th instant. It is open to teams of ten men of the same station or regiment, the conditions being the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association targets, distances 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance. The entrance is five rupees per team, and the firing must be superintended by a committee of three officers. The other rules and conditions are the same as last year.

MR. PUGH, standing counsel in the case of the alleged outrageous treatment of a Hindu woman who died of blood-poisoning at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, after exposure at a burning ghat, has applied for a special jury. He said that in the police court the defence was raised that the prisoner's act was justified by Hindu custom. Where such a plea was raised every native gentleman on the jury should be of the highest respectability and intelligence. The defence did not object, and the application was granted.

IS LEPROSY CONTAGIOUS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that so many who write and talk about the contagion and infection of leprosy do not define the precise meaning of the words they use. In some instances, indeed, it may be doubted if they have any definite idea of their meaning, and much of the difference of opinion expressed on the subject is due to this want of definiteness. One man uses the words in a strict sense, whilst another looks upon them as synonymous, or considers that contagion and communicability are merely modes of infection. This is perhaps the ordinary view, and is true in a sense, but if people would only consider that contagion means communication of disease by simple contact with a diseased person, that infection may take place through intermediate agents, as air, clothes, &c., and that a disease may be *communicable* by inoculation without being either contagious or infectious as thus defined—much of the present scare might be lessened. It may be safely asserted that in the present state of our knowledge, there is no trustworthy evidence to prove that leprosy is either contagious or infectious in the strict sense of the terms, any more than the vaccine pustule is—though it is said that the disease may be communicated from one to another like vaccination. Unlike vaccination, however, which fails now and then, inoculation of leprosy is only alleged to have succeeded in one instance in the human subject, all other attempts (thirty) at inoculation being failures! It may further be asserted that leprosy is probably not so readily communicable as phthisis (consumption) is, which disease may also be communicated from the diseased to the healthy by inoculation. In the matter of communicability, it is not to be mentioned in the same breath with syphilis in its ordinary form, which has been lugged into the controversy and which, being more common, is much farther reaching in its evil effects than even leprosy. It is true, indeed, that some cases of leprosy can hardly be distinguished from this disease, and without accepting Sir W. Moore's theory of identity it is not improbable that some of the so-called lepers found in our streets are actually old victims of that disease. Anybody with an unbroken skin might if he chose shake hands with a leper—with impunity he might do far more—and the world may be defied to produce a single indisputable instance of communication of the disease either by mere contact or by infection of any kind other than inoculation. Given a leper with a discharging ulcer (many have none), and given a man with a sore or an abrasion of the skin which comes in contact with the discharge of that ulcer, it may be admitted inferentially that the disease may be so communicated. This is nearly all we really know of this subject, and in the ordinary course of life such a contingency must be extremely rare. Even those who try to make out that leprosy must be contagious in the ordinary sense—to explain certain small outbreaks of the disease—have nothing stronger than inference to go upon, and there are quite as many inferences, and stronger ones, which can be advanced against such an opinion. For instance, though no European is likely to have an eager yearning to drink the water of some of our tanks, which according to good authority is no better than an infusion of dead lepers—yet thousands drink it, and thousands more bathe in it, and wash their clothes in it without contracting leprosy. It ought not to be necessary to add that neither the Honolulu cases, nor the Minnesota cases, nor Father Damien's, afford any scientific proof of their origin by contagion in the ordinary sense of the word.

Dogmatism on such matters can only be met by dogmatism, and the Government of India, in view of the proposed commission of enquiry by the Home Government, is perfectly right in the judicial and judicious opinion it has expressed upon the subject. Even granting the possibility of the inoculation of leprosy in various more or less whimsical ways or even of communication by, shall I say, flies, a Government would be on the verge of imbecility if it were to legislate on such remote possibilities. I fail, indeed, to see that Dr. Cunningham, the sole expert as he has been called, is other than in perfect accord with the unbiassed opinion of all those who are competent to form one. I say nothing about enthusiastic bacteriologists, who would no doubt like to have their views confirmed; but when a Venerable Archdeacon ventures to characterise leprosy as an imperial danger, it would surely have been better if he had abstained from hyperbole and stuck to his archdiaconal functions.

By all means, segregate the lepers, but segregate them because, from one point of view, they are hideous and loathsome eyesores, not to say public nuisances, or because, from another, they are objects of commiseration and charity, and not on account of archdiaconal notions of imperial danger, or exaggerated inferences and impressions of the possibility of infection which have been made to do duty instead of facts. In the words of one of the contagionists—"leprosy may be regarded as one of the least contagious of diseases, and in all probability is communicated solely by means of inoculation, and opportunities for inoculation must be few indeed."—Yours, &c., MEDICUS.

P. S.—It may be possibly news to some of those who talk so glibly of recent researches of which they evidently know so little, that in former times the term "leper" was commonly applied to any one affected with any kind of skin disease. The leprosy of the Bible has always been a difficulty, but it is clear that Naaman's leprosy, for instance, could not be what we now call leprosy; for however much dreaded and a sign of degradation in those ancient days, it would seem to correspond to a modern disease which is not considered a whit more dangerous than dhobies' itch. M.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

A MASONIC CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday last, Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Freemasons' Joint Hall Committee, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and made an application in chambers for the issue of a warrant against a certain Shamrao Govindrao, described as a clerk to the committee, on charges of forgery, criminal misappropriation, and criminal breach of trust of Rs. 3,484.

Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, was counsel for the complainant. Counsel did not appear for the defendant.

Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar, declared on oath as follows:—I am the honorary secretary and treasurer of the Freemasons' Joint Hall Committee. A certain Shamrao Govindrao was for some years past employed by the said committee as a clerk whose duty was to keep accounts and receive and pay into the Bank of Bombay all funds payable to the said committee. A few days ago I pressed the said Shamrao Govindrao to prepare his final accounts as I was desirous of submitting the same to the committee. Shamrao Govindrao, after a deal of delay, prepared a balance-sheet, and gave me to understand that there was, as set forth in the said balance sheet, a sum of Rs. 3,053-1-3 in the said Bank to the credit of the account of the said committee. The said Shamrao Govindrao also produced to me the said Bank's pass-book and showed in pencil in his handwriting certain totals which corresponded with the said sum of Rs. 3,053-1-3. On Friday last I sent word to the said Shamrao Govindrao that he should bring to me for inspection all books and papers in his hand, but he did not come, and this aroused my suspicions. On making enquiries at the Bank on Saturday last, I learned that the real balance to the credit of the said account was Rs. 26-2-3, and not the balance of Rs. 3,053-1-3, as fraudulently shown by the said Shamrao Govindrao in his balance-sheet. On a close examination of the Bank's pass-book I find that Shamrao Govindrao has altered and manipulated the several items and figures therein contained. So far as I can at present ascertain I find that Shamrao Govindrao has misappropriated to his own use a sum of Rs. 3,484 or thereabouts, which he was as a servant of the said committee bound to pay into the said Bank. Shamrao Govindrao has in his possession certain of the books, papers, and documents relating to the accounts of the committee, and in order to ascertain the exact amount misappropriated by him it is desirable that the books, papers, and documents which are the property of the committee, should be examined. Shamrao Govindrao is now hiding, and is not to be found at his house. I therefore charge Shamrao Govindrao with forgery, criminal misappropriation, and criminal breach of trust as a servant, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. I also pray that a search-warrant may be granted to seize the said books, papers, and documents.

His Worship granted warrants for the arrest of the accused, and the seizure of all books, papers, and documents belonging to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Committee and in the possession of defendant who is still at large.

CATTLE-LIFTING is still rife in Jhelum; but the lifters are men of candour. When they are arrested with the stolen cattle in their possession, they very handsomely admit the crime. This would seem to be somewhat superfluous, observes the Lahore paper, but the police are apparently relieved to get hold of such frank and honest theives. One such has just been taken while in unlawful possession of a milch cow, which the police tracked to a considerable distance. Our informant hears that "he admits the crime."

THE PROTECTION OF INDIAN CHILD-WIVES.

A MEMORIAL to her Majesty is being widely circulated all over India, praying that her Majesty will "direct such steps to be taken as may appear meet to her Majesty, to prevent a cruel wrong to which the womanhood of India is now subject. A case was recently tried in Calcutta, the circumstances of which are too horrible to relate. But coming in the wake of several such previous cases, it emphasizes the necessity for legislation in the interests of child-wives and other female minors. Well aware of the keen maternal interest her Gracious Majesty has always evinced in the welfare of her people, they venture to appeal to her Majesty for redress, and feel confident that their appeal will not be made in vain. The remedy they seek is that the criminal law in India may be so altered as to protect at least girls under thirteen from the brutal lust of their husbands as well as of strangers."

The committee is a representative one, consisting of a large number of both Native and English ladies, the memorial has been most carefully drawn up, and the scientific as well as legal side of the question is fully dealt with and shows that the custom is as much opposed to the law of the land as to the law of nature, and that "whatever may be the popular opinion on the subject, it has not the sanction of law (that is, of Hindu and Mohammedan law), and some restriction might be imposed by legislative enactment upon the parent to prevent his surrendering his child, at too early an age, to what can only be called the *prostitution of marriage*."

"In the case of Parsis, the Legislature laid down in 1865 that no suit to enforce marriage shall be instituted against a Parsi wife who is not of this age. In the case of Brahmos, also, the Legislature, in 1872, prescribed this age as the legal age for marriage. In the same year, a law was laid down for Native Christians, and it was ordained that a girl not over thirteen was not to be made a wife. The Rajput Sirdars, also, have recently bound themselves by rules prohibiting the marriage of female children under fourteen. Several lady doctors, moreover, have exposed the grievous consequences resulting from early consummation, and Hindu and Mahommedan scholars have shown that their religious works do not countenance any such pernicious practice. The last Social Conference held in Bombay, also passed a resolution against the present law. It is clear to every impartial mind that the India of the present day is not what it was in 1860, and as the English law, on which the legislation of 1860 was based, has been amended, the memorialists submit that it is high time to extend similar protection to women in India."

There is every reason to believe that the petition will be largely signed.

THE EAST COAST MARINE SURVEY.

IN April last year the captain of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara reported that he had come across an unknown shoal off the Pulicat Lake, and a similar report having been made in 1885 by the captain of another vessel, it was decided to make a fresh survey of this portion of the coast. Accordingly, the I. M. S. Investigator, after finishing her season's survey work between Gopalpore and Bimlipatam, proceeded in April last to the neighbourhood. A most careful and elaborate survey was made, and a long series of soundings taken with the result that the reported shoal was found not to exist. The shoals actually existing are practically the same as they were found to be when last surveyed many years ago, and it is clear that if the Canara got into three fathoms water, as she is reported to have done, she was in a very different spot to that indicated in her log. This inaccurate reckoning resulted in a mass of correspondence and a fortnight's profitless employment of the Government's survey ship and officers. Nor is this the first time that such a thing has happened, for last year a similar report from another captain who had run his ship on a shoal farther up the coast and took its bearings wrongly, also resulted in a lot of profitless and expensive work. Next year the I. M. S. Investigator will complete the survey of the East Coast of Madras from Bimlipatam to Cocanada, while a boat party will be despatched to to the West Coast to survey the new port of Veraval, recently opened by Prince Albert Victor.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

THE candidates for the First Examination in Medicine are requested to be present in the University Library on Tuesday, the 23rd September, at 9·50 a.m., and their att

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 2nd September are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 31st 20 ft 7 inches against 18ft 9 inches on the same date last year. Kharif cultivation still not completed. Damage to crops in Tatta and Shahbandar Division by floods. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Locusts appeared in Jehi, Kotri, Kohistan and Karachi Talukas, causing damage to jowari and bajri crops in Karachi Taluka, rats doing damage in Jati and Shahbandar.

Sukkarpur.—River falling, 11 1-12 feet against 13½ feet last year. Jhalli breach reported as closed. Kharif sowing continues. Standing crops flourishing. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation flourishing. Crops damaged by rats in 3 talukas and by insects in 4. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Sudden fall of river causing anxiety, crops being backward owing to the late inundation

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum 50 cents at Viramgam and minimum 4 cents at Dholera; total rainfall up to date, maximum 28 inches 83 cents at Modasa and minimum 9 inches 77 cents at Dhandhuka. Bajri crop doing well. More rain is wanted, especially for rice.

Panch Mahals.—Slight rain during the week; more wanted for rice. Caterpillars in Kalol and Dohad doing slight damage to bavta and other crops.

Kaira.—Slight rain in 5 talukas; maximum at Anand 59 cents and minimum at Nadiad 5 cents; total maximum at Kapadvanj 32 inches 49 cents and minimum at Anand 22 inches 8 cents. Standing crops in good condition. More rain wanted.

Broach.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches 34 cents in Broach and minimum 0 cents in Jambusar; total maximum 28 inches 76 cents at Anklesvar and minimum 17 inches 54 cents at Vagra. Cattle and young crops healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Chikhli 2 inches 2 cents and minimum at Mandvi 48 cents: total maximum at Pardi 61 inches 53 cents and minimum at Olpad 30 inches 23 cents. Sowing of kharif crops continues in low-lying lands in Bardoli and Olpad. Weeding operations in progress. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Rain wanted in all the talukas of the district; fall during week maximum 55 cents at Parola and minimum 4 cents at Chopda. Crops withering for want of moisture in some talukas. Preparations of land for rabi crops commenced. Fodder insufficient in a few talukas. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Rain during the week at Nasik 14 cents; total 16 inches 21 cents; in talukas maximum 2 inches 83 cents at Peint and minimum 4 cents at Malegaon; no rain at Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan. Rain urgently wanted. Kharif sowing completed. Young crops withering except in Nasik, Igatpuri and Peint, and being damaged by insects in parts of Nandgaon. Condition of cattle bad in Sinnar, Chandor, Malegaon and Baglan, and middling in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon and Kalvan. Fodder scarce and dear in Niphad, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain on 27th, 30th and 31st; total of week 1 inch 72 cents; total to date 56 inches 77 cents, being 2·52 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 27th and 2nd, *nil* on 28th and 29th, and 2° cool from 30th to 1st. Vapour in air slightly defective from 27th to 30th; afterwards normal. Abnormal wind from north-north-east on 27th, from east on 28th, and from south-east from 31st to 2nd; wind normal on 29th and 30th.

Thana.—Rain at Sadar station 1 inch 64 cents; total 89 inches 38 cents; total in talukas maximum at Karjat 130 inches 53 cents and minimum at Mahim 40 inches 85 cents. Rice vigorous.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 1st September 1890.)—Fall of rain during the week 1 inch 28 cents; up to the end of the week 79 inches 59 cents. Condition of crops good; weeding almost finished.

Ratnagiri.—Rain maximum 2 inches 6 cents at Khed and minimum 3 cents at Devgad. Standing crops generally good.

Poona.—Slight rain throughout the district, except at Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi; maximum 21 cents in taluka Junnar and minimum 1 cent in petha Malshi; more urgently wanted everywhere. The standing crops in the hilly portion of the district are in good condition, but they are withering in the Deshi portions for want of rain. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Junnar, Khed and Bhimthadi Talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in 6 talukas; maximum 32 cents at Shevgaon and minimum 1 cent at Sangamner. Standing crops are in fair condition in some talukas and withered in others for want of moisture. Sowing of rabi retarded in 6 talukas for want of rain. Fodder insufficient in parts. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—Rain in 3 talukas; at Sangola 1 inch 13 cents and at Barsi and Pandharpur 20 cents each: none elsewhere. The state of the kharif crops is good only in the Barsi Taluka. Jowari sowing begun in some villages in the Pandharpur Taluka. The season for sowing rabi crops has begun, but for want of rain sowing operations cannot be undertaken. Fodder scarce and the price of it rising. Prices of food-grains are as before. Rain anxiously hoped for everywhere.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 6 cents; total 29 inches 12 cents; in talukas maximum at Tasgaon 32 cents; none in 4 talukas. More wanted in 4 talukas and especially in Man and Khanapur. Kharif crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Light showers throughout the district; maximum at Sindghi 97 cents and minimum at Bijapur 3 cents. Cotton sowing continues in Indi, Sindgi and Bagevadi Talukas. Young crops in fair condition in Muddebihal. Kharif crops are withering and sowing is retarded for want of rain in Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund and Bijapur Talukas. Fodder scarce in 3 talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 19 cents; total 34 inches 26 cents. Rain much required to the east and north-east for the young kharif crops and to sow cotton. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain in Ranebennur, Nargund, and Mundargi only: average rainfall for week 22 cents, for season 14 inches 31 cents: more rain generally wanted. Fodder supply scanty in Karajgi, Navalgund and Ron Talukas. Crops being destroyed by insects in Mundargi and in some villages of Hangal Taluka. Scarcity of fodder in Nargund Petha.

Kanara.—No rain in Ankola, Kumta and Mungod; scanty in other talukas. Crops on the whole good.

Rajkot.—Weeding operations continue. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3 cents; total 5 inches 73 cents. Weather hot. Crops in many places withering. Rain wanted.

Baroda.—No rain during the week. Plants in fair condition. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency proper but generally slight. More wanted for rice in parts of Gujarat, and for crops generally over the greater part of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and in parts of Kathiawar. Sowing of cotton and other late crops retarded for want of rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Standing crops suffering from drought in parts of all the districts of the Deccan except Satara and in parts of Bijapur and Kathiawar; damaged by floods in 2 talukas of Karachi and by rats, locusts or other insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Dharwar, Panch Mahals and Nasik; otherwise good. Fodder scarce in Sholapur and in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock good except in parts of Nasik.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

The following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 3rd September, 1890, is published :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 26th August, 1890		31,83,000
Do. Government Silver on do.		30,67,000
Total	Rs.	62,50,000
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	20,38,000	
Do. do. Government	1,000	
		20,39,000
	Rs.	82,89,000
Deduct.—New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week	14,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		
		14,00,000
Balance on evening of the 3rd. Sept., 1890. The Balance comprises—	Rs.	Rs. 68,89,000
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	30,00,000	
Do. Government	38,89,000	
	Rs.	68,89,000
There is in addition awaiting assay, Bullion belonging to private individuals		Rs. 63,83,000

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents:—Treache and Co., Bombay.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The sitting of the Bombay District Conference commenced at the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church at 11 a.m. yesterday. The following Missionaries were present, with Rev. J. E. Robinson in the chair: —J. F. Rowe, W. A. Moore, F. E. N. Shaw, E. F. Frease, C. E. Dalamater, W. E. Robins, A. W. Prautch, W. W. Bruere, C. G. Elsam, D. O. Fox, J. Baume, J. A. Richards, W. H. Stephens, Gyanoba Khundojee, Gangadhur B. Lalle, W. D. W. Waller, Nana Jee Powar, W. H. Grenon, Succaram Bosle, A. J. Waller, E. W. Fritchlen, and W. E. Shaw. After the Rev. W. E. Robins was elected secretary of the Conference, the chairman reviewed the work of the district during the past year, during the course of which he alluded to evangelistic work in general, the establishment of first-class boarding schools at the various mission centres for the training of workers in accordance with their own methods, the freer distribution of Christian literature, the need of funds and the condition of the Bombay churches. Various Missionaries in charge of the several centres of the district submitted reports of the work accomplished under their respective charges during the period under consideration. At the afternoon session the Rev. D. O. Fox, of Poona, read a paper on the present status, needs, and prospects of the Mahratta work of the M. E. Church. The writer advocated the provision for the careful training of native agents, before whom should be held up continually a high standard of Christian living. Day and boarding schools were discussed as evangelistic agencies and their merits contrasted with the departments of Christian work considered. After the transaction of some further business of a technical character the Conference adjourned till 8 p. m. yesterday evening when a discussion on the "Importance of the English work and its relation to the Native work," by Messrs. J. F. Rowe, C. G. Elsam, and W. H. Grenon, terminated the first day's business of the Conference.

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN BOMBAY.

Wesleyan Methodism has at last gained a substantial footing in the captial of the Bombay Presidency. Bombay is such an important city, both as a large commercial centre and as a much-frequented port of the vast continent of India, and the whole of the Presidency presents such a wide field for missionary enterprise, that it has been a matter of surprise to us that it was not occupied years ago. The historian of Methodism should have been able to chronicle long ere this the fact of such occupation; but instead, the record can only show that two unsuccessful attempts at occupation have been made in the past. To-day things are different, and what must be considered as nothing short of capable neglect on the part of our Missionary Society has, we hope, been wiped away. Substantial chapels have been erected at Byculla (Bombay) and at Igatpuri. A good work has been going on at Poona, Kirkee, Deolali, Bhosawul and Ahmednagar, while other stations are visited at intervals. At Colaba, the head-quarters of the Bombay work, a growing spiritual church has been in existence for some time, but it has had no permanent home and has in consequence suffered. Thanks, however, to the indomitable energy and holy audacity of the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, and to God's blessing on his labours, Colaba now boasts a handsome building which serves the purposes of parsonage, chapel, school and lecture-hall. This building was opened on the 4th of last month, and shortly after, Mr. Clutterbuck was compelled to leave for England, in consequence of the serious illness of his wife, and because of his own health, which had been effected by the strain of three-and-a-half years of hard and incessant toil. He has gone for a short period, carrying with him the sympathy and prayers of the church here.

But though much has been done, it can only be looked upon as the foundations of a work, the possible developments of which we can have no conception of in this its day of small things.

A church of purely native members has also been established at Byculla, though apparently without any preconceived intention on the part of the minister who had been appointed to purely European work in Bombay. A day and Sunday school have been established, and services in Guzerathi and Marathi are conducted by a paid native preacher, assisted by one or two native local preachers. During the past year or so several baptisms have taken place as the result of this work. Throughout the whole of this great Presidency of Bombay there is not a single Wesleyan Methodist minister engaged in purely native work. What a magnificent field for direct work amongst the heathen in this large tract of country, lays before the Church, and what an indication is afforded by present results of the work, as to the possibilities to which it may yet extend.

Thus the work has gained a foothold among the three sections of the inhabitants of this Presidency—the Military, the Civil, and the Native. But the seed has only been sown; it has yet to develop into the mature tree bringing forth fruit a hundredfold. The foundations of the edifice have been laid; but the structure has yet to be erected.—*Methodist Record.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

September 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th September, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	5	4	11	25
Teheran	4	1	36	...	47
Suez	4	1	...	1	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	30	...	9
„ Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	...	54	...	1

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 1st September, 1890 :—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	17	38	21		17	59
Songad	12	49	5		12	54
Dhola	18	76	2		18	78
Chuda	10	37	...		10	37
Chital	11	3	...		11	3
Jetpur	4	45	...		4	45
Jetalsar	4	53	...		4	53
Uplata	9	68	...		9	68
Wanejalia	9	4	...		9	4
Porebandar	12	53	...		12	53
Junagad	23	18	...		23	18
Veraval	19	98	...		19	98

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, September 3.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·1

THURSDAY, September 4.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·3
10 a.m. ... ... 81·6
2 p.m. ... ... 82·4
4 p.m. ... ... 82·0

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, 5th September, 1890.

8-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33 Farringdon Road, London.

A BATCH OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

We have seldom met with a more interesting catalogue of Autograph Letters and Manuscripts, writes a home paper, than that which is issued by Messrs. Newcome and Co., of Manchester. It contains 353 items, and comprises letters from Matthew Arnold, Lady Blessington, Lord Bolingbroke, Browning, Burke, Burns, Carlyle, Dickens, Hood, Lamb, Ruskin, Thackeray, Wordsworth, and many other celebrated men and women.

FOUR VIEWS OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Several of the letters refer to Ireland and the Irish question, Matthew Arnold, for example, writes to a friend as follows :—

I have been in Ireland for a few days lately myself. But the "English are pedants," and their faith in the saving virtues of right of meeting, right of speaking, right of printing, under all circumstances, with their want of imagination added, will keep things in Ireland, I am afraid, drifting in their present fashion until it is too late.

Sir Edwin Arnold is much less calm and restrained :—

Don't expect me (he exclaims) to sympathize with those dreadful savages who mutilate poor innocent cattle, and shoot women at night in their homes. You would not, I am sure. There is a gallant, noble, gifted Ireland outside these wretches, for whom any of us would do anything, and of whose happiness and contentment we never mean to despair.

If there exist any doubt that John Bright was at one time profoundly dissatisfied with English misgovernment in Ireland, it ought to be at once dispelled by the following extract from a letter written by him to Ernest Jones, the Chartist, in 1867 :—

The Fenian business (says Mr. Bright) is bad and unfortunate. It is a proof of the terrible results of our misgovernment in Ireland. I think the time is nearly come when the system will break down; but the prejudices and ignorance of English ruling class are hard to overcome.

There is yet another letter concerning the Irish question for sale by Messrs. Newcome and Co.—a letter written by Mr. Ruskin in 1880. Its salient passages follow :—

But don't you know, then, that I am entirely with you in this Irish misery—and have been this thirty years—only one can't speak plain without distinctly becoming a leader of revolution! I know that revolution *must come* in all the world, but I can't act with Danton or Robespierre, nor with the modern French Republican or Italian one: I *could* with you and your Irish, but you are only the beginning of the end. . . . I have spoken—and plainly too—for all who have ears, and hear—but all landlords have adders' ears as well as teeth.

DISRAELI *vs.* O'CONNELL.

The Irish question leads naturally to O'Connell, and we have no doubt that the following correspondence between Lord Beaconsfield—then plain Mr. Disraeli—and Mr. Morgan O'Connell will be read with great interest. The three letters quoted were written to Morgan O'Connell—the eldest son of Daniel O'Connell—on the occasion when the latter referred to Disraeli as the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief who died on the cross. Disraeli challenged O'Connell, who refused to fight; hence these letters to the son :—

31A, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,
Tuesday, May 5, 1835.

Sir,—As you have established yourself as the champion of your father, I have the honour to request your notice to a very scurrilous attack which your father has made upon my conduct and character. Had Mr. O'Connell, according to the practice observed among gentlemen, appealed to me respecting the accuracy of the reported expressions before he indulged in offensive comments upon them, he would, if he can be influenced by a sense of justice, have felt that such comments were unnecessary. He has not thought fit to do so, and he leaves me no alternative but to request that you, his son, will resume your vicarious duties of yielding satisfaction for the insults which your father has too long lavished with impunity upon his political opponents.—Your obedient servant,

B. Disraeli.

31A, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,
Tuesday, May 5, 1835.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter delivered to me by Mr. Fitz Stephen French, by which I learn that "you do not consider yourself responsible for what your father may say." With regard to your request that I should withdraw, my letter because its character is insulting to yourself I have to observe that it is not in my power to withdraw the letter which states the reason of my application; but I have no hesitation in assuring you that I did not intend that it should convey to you any personal insult.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Benj. Disraeli.

31A, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,
May 6th, 1835.

Sir,—Not having been favoured with your reply to my letter of yesterday, I thought fit to address a letter to your father—and for this reason: I deduce from your communication, delivered by Mr. French, that you do not consider yourself responsible for any insults offered by your father, but only bound to resent the insults which he may receive. Now, Sir, it is my hope that I have insulted him; assuredly it was my intention to do so. I wished to express the utter scorn in which I hold his character, and the disgust with which his conduct inspires me. If I failed in conveying this expression of my feelings to him, let me more successfully express them to you. I shall take every opportunity of holding your father's name up to public contempt, and I fervently pray that you, or some one of his blood, may attempt to avenge the unextinguishable hatred with which I shall pursue his existence.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

B. Disraeli.

Thus ends this remarkable correspondence. It is pleasing to turn to the record of one of Carlyle's innumerable acts of kindness.

CARLYLE AND ERNEST JONES, CHARTIST.

In 1859 Ernest Jones fell upon evil days, and an appeal to his fellow workers in the field of literature was deemed necessary. The replies of three literary men are contained in the catalogue before us. Carlyle wrote as follows :—

I am heartily sorry to hear of the misfortunes that have fallen upon you; misfortunes, some of them which provoke one's indignation; others of them to be received with silent sorrow and acquiescence in the inevitable; in all, surely, a heavy lot for a man! Nor in regard to your most irritating and probably bitterest griefs is there much consolation for me in considering from what source they mostly sprang. I must not hide from you my own private opinion, fixed enough this long while, and growing yearly more so that of all the causes to which an Englishman of real faculty in these years could devote himself, the cause of "Chartism" is the *least* likely to prove beneficial however honestly gone into.

I have seen little of your poetry or other writings, being, indeed, much out of the way of all such things; but I have gathered the belief that you are a loyal-hearted, valiant man placed in circumstances too perverse for you hitherto; that you have experienced villainy from the villainous, and that you deserve the sympathy of honest neighbours. Fain would I augur for you, too, a field more worthy of your faculties in the coming years. But this must be as it can. From a small sum at my disposal I enclose for your bankers cheque which is here, much wishing it might help to lighten your distress and clear away some encumbrances from the path of a suffering meritorious man. To me you owe no thanks for it; only, please return the enclosed card, as a sign that it has come to hand.

Tennyson also warmly sympathized with Jones. "I am no Chartist," he writes, "but I heartily sympathize with your sufferings in a cause which you have deemed good."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON LATIN AND ENGLISH.

In a letter to the *Times* dealing with the preliminary training of doctors, Professor Huxley says :—I have a great love for our native tongue and a profound sense of its perfections as an instrument of thought and expression. All my life I have been striving to learn how to use it, and the longer I go on the less easily do I find myself satisfied. But I confess it never occurred to me that I had taken the wrong road and that the way to good English lay through Latin. My impression has been that the genius of the English language is widely different from that of Latin; and that the worst and the most debased kinds of English style are those which ape Latinity. I know of no purer English prose than that of John Bunyan and Daniel Defoe; I doubt if the music of Keat's verse has ever been surpassed; it has not been my fortune to hear any orator who approached the powerful simplicity, the limpid sincerity, of the speech of John Bright. Yet Latin literature and these masters of English had little to do with one another. On the other hand, how easy would it be, were it not invidious, to cull specimens of everything that is bad in style, of that copious phrasemongering which loses sense in sound and substitutes passion for force, in the productions of minds soaked in classical lore.

THE "*DECOLLETE*" IN MODERN LIFE.

Mrs. Ward (Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps), the well-known author of "The Gates Ajar," draws up a heavy indictment in this month's *Forum*, under the title "The *Decollete* in Modern Life," against the immodesty of modern women. Her illustrations are drawn, of course, mainly from American society. How far they are justified, we may leave our readers to decide.

It is impossible, says Miss Phelps, to go to the theatre without being convinced that "the sense of modesty is declining among our women."—

There is a *sang froid*, an ease in the presence of atrocious scenes, which is amazing. The dropped eyelid, the mounting blush, the protest of maiden modesty against sights and suggestions from which any pure girl ought to revolt—when do we see these signs of outraged womanly nature? Admitting all that we must or should of the usefulness of a refined and a cleanly drama, and doing full justice to its best possible and best actual facts, nevertheless it remains undisputed that very good people encourage very bad things in our theatre and opera, and that our women give their full share of this encouragement. Our stage exhibits moral monstrosity to the edge of abomination.

But the modern ball-room is even more destructive to delicacy, Miss Phelps thinks, than the modern theatre.

One need not be a Quaker or a Puritan, a hermit or a devotee, to turn with disgust and distrust from offences against a refined taste accepted by dancing people as evidences of it. When all is said that may be—and much can be said—of the beauty, of the innocence, of the grace of "Music and measure set to pleasure," of the pure delights afforded to irreproachable people by our dancing customs, enough remains in the illustrations offered by the liberties of the ball-room to startle any disinterested observer. Any fashion which gives to a roué the right to clasp a pure woman in his arms and hold her for the length of an intoxicating piece of music, is below moral defence. I firmly believe that the time will come when our present licence in this respect will be regarded as we now regard the practices attending the worship of Aphrodite.

As for the next count in the indictment, we cannot but suspect that the "first young man" Miss Phelps "happened to ask," could not resist the temptation of a joke :—

One need not be a fanatic in the temperance movement to discern one cause for the decrease of modesty in the increase of drinking habits among a certain class of our ladies—thank Heaven, we may still believe that this class is not a large one. "Certainly," testifies the first young man I happen to ask, himself a person of so-called good morals; "certainly, I have often danced with young ladies who were intoxicated. It is not an uncommon thing to meet them 'too far gone' to converse." If the delicacy of a sober girl cannot protect her from the taint in the social atmosphere, what is to be expected from the modesty of a drunken one?

Miss Phelps will probably find more people to endorse her next charge :—

It is a fact, gloss it anyhow as we may, that decent women have never dressed so indecently in our country and our century as they do in fashionable life to-day. Would that some enterprising journal might take the moral census on this subject as a substitute for prize-baby competitions or guesses on Nelly Bly. We should like to throw down the gauntlet to the women of America. "Defend these immoralities! Speak up for yourselves if you can!" I do not believe that two reputable women in the land would dare publicly to defend the styles of undress which now disgrace our sex. The time has more than come for such a protest against this abomination as will smite women to the dust for shame.

What is the evening dress of a fashionable woman but a burlesque on civilization? It exposes the body with an indifference which nothing seems to abash. The reproofs of the pulpit, the complaints of the press, the denunciations of modest members of our own sex, flit over these bared bosoms like the feathered tips of their own fans. The Irish cook in your kitchen is your superior, madam, when she goes to *her* ballroom on St. Patrick's Day clothed to the throat, as by the customs of her people she is required to be.

But Miss Phelps does not only scold; she also suggests. What is wanted is, she thinks, a High-dress League, which should boycott all patrons of the *decollete* :—

Let a dozen of the most influential women in the city of New York be banded together—that would be enough; as many in Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston. Let these women, having agreed to regulate their own costume with regard to the essentials of decorum, bind themselves never to receive a second time into their parlours a woman who is immodestly dressed. Let them agree that they will accept no invitations coming from indecently-dressed hostesses. Let them reduce their definitions of modesty to a few articles (this is not intended, Heaven forbid! for a mantua-maker's pun); and the thing is done. It is perfectly easy. Any of us can think, at haphazard, of a dozen society ladies, any one of whom would gladly do this if the other eleven would. Suggest, for such an association, simply this name—*The Ladies*. Suppose that there were added to the efforts of these ladies, in full harmony with them, the sympathy of a dozen clean-hearted, high-minded, socially-powerful men? We are glad to believe that it would be quite possible to find them. Let these gentlemen firmly take the stand, "We accept no invitations from hostesses who invite us to meet immodestly-dressed guests." What would happen, think you? Society would be revolutionized in three months. From a half-nude set of Bacchantes, we should become decently-draped human beings.

MR. STANLEY ON THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

On the eve of Mr. Stanley's departure for Lucerne, he was asked what he thought of the Anglo-French arrangements concerning Africa by a French correspondent. If the explorer's words have been faithfully transcribed, he regards it as excellent for both countries, but especially for France.

First let me tell you, said he, you have exchanged your rights over Zanzibar, that is to say, almost nothing, for a sphere of influence in Africa the possession of which, both from a political and commercial point of view, constitutes for France a victory of the utmost value. You must remember that Algeria is the base for the traffic of the basin of the Niger, and that by constructing the Trans-Sahara Railway you contemplate building you will lay your hand on all that traffic. An ocean of sand separates Algeria from the Basin of the Niger, but you will cross it by means of a railway, and thus suspress it.

The region around Lake Tchad was (he said) fertile; but he thought too great importance had been given to it: Lake Victoria was superior, but Lake Tchad was not to be despised. The English Government must certainly have been badly informed by its explorers and Protestant missionaries to have ceded to you such a region so easily. I explain the generosity of Great Britain by the fact of its explorers and missionaries having concentrated all their efforts around Lake Victoria and neglected Lake Tchad.

Mr. Stanley assured his interlocutor that it would be very easy to construct the railway across the Sahara. By working on the American system—that is to say, by laying a couple of kilometres every day, the railway might be completed in ten years and at a cost not exceeding two hundred million francs. He advised the use of very heavy rails, in order to prevent their being carried off or destroyed by the natives. A railway built in this manner would last some twenty-five years without requiring much repair. As for the water necessary for the men working at the construction of the line, it could easily be conveyed to them in tank cars from a distance of two, or even three, hundred kilometres. You must make haste to construct the Trans-Sahara Railway, for it is that line and nothing else which gives exceptional value to the new French possessions.

With regard to the political advantages, Mr. Stanley said he regarded them as a thousand times more considerable than the commercial advantages. "When you reach Lake Tchad and the Niger, all the Sultans and Chiefs of tribes will come to you and offer their submission. You will easily be able to recruit there a veritable army, which will be of great service in case of a revolt in Algeria. I even add, if you have a war in Europe you will find auxiliary soldiers for your continental army among the inhabitants of that country. You can form no idea of the devotion, courage, and obedience of the inhabitants of those regions when once their imagination has been struck, and the construction of the Trans-Sahara Railway will make a great impression on their minds. Moreover, the natives of the Lake Tchad region are far more useful than those of Lake Victoria. Around Lake Victoria one meets with none but negroes, whereas around Lake Tchad one finds a strong and intelligent race, an amalgamation of the Semetic and Arab races, which loves commerce and industry, and adapts itself marvellously well to European activity. You will easily find in those regions a legion of merchants whose education is already made, and who will obey with intelligence the commercial impulse you may give them."

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

DR. TANNER AND THE HOME SECRETARY.

The lively incident which the Central News drew attention to three weeks ago is thus reported by the *Times*. The Home Secretary was addressing the House in Committee on Supply on the 12th ult., when Dr. Tanner interrupting asked, "What about Dungarvan." Mr. Matthews said he did not know who that vulgar interrupter was. (Cheers.)

Dr. Tanner.—I rise to a point of order, Sir (cries of "Order, order"), and I say this much, that everybody knows about the Home Secretary and the Dungarvan experience. (Loud cries of "Order.")

The Chairman.—Order, order. The hon. member rose to a point of order, but he has not stated what his point of order is.

Dr. Tanner (excitedly).—I rise with indignation, Mr. Courtney. ("Order, order.") I rise to repudiate the charge the Home Secretary has made against me. (Laughter.) I wish to ask you, Sir, whether the right hon. gentleman has any right to call an hon. member, though he be a Nationalist member on this side of the House, a vulgar interrupter? (Laughter and cries of "Order, order.")

The Chairman.—Order, order. The hon. gentleman has not raised a point of order at all.

Dr. Tanner.—I wish to ask you, Mr. Courtney, whether the right hon. gentleman is in order in applying the word "vulgar" to any interruption that is made by a member on this side of the House.

The Chairman.—I am afraid that the epithet is certainly not outside Parliamentary usage, and sometimes not without Parliamentary justice. (Ministerial cheers.)

Dr. Tanner (in an excited manner) said.—Then the right hon. gentleman is one of the basest and meanest skunks that ever sat upon that bench. (Loud cries of "Order.") I say it is an outrage.

The Chairman.—Order, order. Sit down. The hon. member has failed to obey my order, and he must instantly apologize to the House for the language he has used, or I shall have to proceed to further measures. (Cheers.)

Dr. Tanner.—I have been called a vulgarian by the right hon. gentleman (cries of "Order,") and I say this much, that unless the right hon. gentleman apologizes—(Renewed cries of "Order" and "Name him.") I appeal to your fairness, Mr. Courtney. (Cries of "Apologize.") What have I done to apologize for? I have been called a vulgarian.

The Chairman.—Order, order. I have called upon the hon. gentleman to take a definite course, and if he is not prepared to take that course, I shall have to take further steps. I ask him whether he is prepared to take that course.

Dr. Tanner.—Of course, I always bow to your orders in the most implicit and obedient way, but I do appeal to the Chair on this occasion to protect me from such utterances as have been used by the right hon. gentleman, who called me a vulgarian. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—There is no excuse for what the hon. gentleman has done. The hon. gentleman has not done what I desired him to do—namely, to apologize to the House for his conduct. (Cheers.)

Dr. Tanner.—What have I done? If there is anything that I have done in an undue way I shall certainly obey (cries of "Order"), but I am not going to be cowed by hon. gentlemen opposite. I shall certainly follow your ruling, Mr. Courtney, and anything you tell me to do I shall do without hesitation. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—Order, order. I have already directed the hon. gentleman to apologize for the violence of his language and his conduct. If he is willing to apologize I shall be glad to hear him.

Mr. Sexton.—Will you allow me, Mr. Courtney, to intervene? (Cries of "Order.") I would advise my hon. friend by the ties of long comradeship in this House to withdraw at your dictation the expression he has used, and when he has withdrawn that expression I hope you will see that the interruption of "Dungarvan," although perhaps irrelevant, did not entitle the Home Secretary to use the term "vulgar."

Dr. Tanner.—I shall implicitly and without hesitation follow the advice of my hon. friend. If I have in any way offended, which unfortunately I fail to see, I shall of course express my due contrition for having offended. But at the same time, Sir (cries of "Order"), I must really say this (renewed cries of "Order" and "Don't qualify it"), that I think the expression vulgar was a word that was uncalled for on the part of the right hon. gentleman.

The Chairman.—Order, order. Mr. Secretary Matthews.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DOCTOR.

In the August number of the *National Review* Lady Paget continues her description of the marvellous properties of the "electro-homœopathic" remedies of Count Mattei, to which some attention has of late been directed.

Lady Paget instances two or three cures which are interesting, if not convincing reading. The Mattei medicines (she says) appear to purify the blood, reconstitute the fibre, and infuse new life into the body. I imagine that this is due to the electric principle these medicines contain, and anybody who wishes to try for themselves need only take five grains of the *scrofoloso giappono* dissolved in tea, wine, or water, with every meal, and they will soon have a delightful sense of vigour and elasticity, an excellent appetite, capacity for exercise, and improved sleep. During last winter's epidemic of influenza this medicine acted like magic. A few grains dissolved on the tongue were sufficient to make the same persons who five minutes ago could hardly drag themselves across the room ask, "Was I really ill, or has it all been imagination?" *Scrofoloso giappono* is composed of *scrofoloso* and *febrifugo*; the former gives resistance to the tissues, the second acts upon the feverish principle. *Febrifugo* is the great specific for liver. I have known a case which appeared miraculous, having seen and followed it myself. The liver in this case was much enlarged for many years, and affected the health and spirits very much; it was complicated by constant attacks of ague or Roman fever, and the great quantities of quinine that had been administered had not mended matters. Mattei's medicines, which in those days were beginning to be known, were tried by a homœopathic doctor; the prescription was one grain of *febrifugo I.*, diluted in a glass of water, to be taken during the day, and frictions of *febrifugo II.*, ointment on the liver and spleen two or three times a day. After two days the patient said, "I hardly like to mention it, but I have not felt as well as I do to-day for twenty years." However, wonderful to relate, the cure maintained itself.

Count Mattei's medicines are composed entirely of herbs which are found in the woods and on the mountain slopes of the Apennines, amongst which he dwells. Many of these herbs are the simples so well known by our grand-mothers; but, unfortunately, all but forgotten and generally despised in these days of progress. It is much to be regretted that the country populations who have these simples within reach when going on their daily occupations should be so ignorant of them, for with only the trouble of picking and drying them, and without any additional expense, they would have the means of combating most of the ills they are exposed to, and they would await with greater comfort the arrival of the doctor, whom, as it is, they often call in too late.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

THERE have been great rejoicing at Petworth House in Sussex, in connection with the coming of age of Mr. Wyndham, the eldest son of Lord Leconfield and cousin of Mr. George Wyndham, the Irish Secretary's secretary. Petworth is one of the show mansions of England, and the pictures are of great value, the collection of Turner's being the best in any private establishment. Petworth, which came to it's present owner through the medium of the last Lord Egremont, was originally the seat of the Earls of Northumberland, from whom it passed by marriage into the possession of the Dukes of Somerset, and thence to the Wyndham family, the representative of which was created Earl of Egremont. Lord Lecconfield owns an immense property in Cumberland, including large portions of Whitehaven, besides a house in Chesterfield-gardens of palatial dimensions and magnificence.

Alas for poor Oscar! His famous *Lippincott* romance has aroused the warth of a "Family Man" in one of the New York papers, who wants to know what Shakspeare, or Lessing, or "rugged old Carlyle" would have said "of such disgusting, slimy nastiness and loathsome rottenness passing for the leading literature of this century!" The "Family Man" tore up his copy of *Lippincott* into small shreds, and scattered them along the road "in about the same careful manner as, figuratively speaking, the author ought to be scattered over a large part of some uninhabited island in mid-ocean."

The Conservative Association of West Leeds have chosen a very strong candidate to contest the seat with Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and probably "Our 'Ert," as the Leeds workmen call him, will find it no easy task to maintain his pristine majorities of two thousand and upwards. Mr. Arthur Greenwood is a popular local man and a large employer of labor in West Leeds, which is essentially an industrial quarter. He is the youngest son of the late Thomas Greenwood, founder of the large engineering firm of Greenwood and Batley, which has recently been converted into a limited company, with Mr. Arthur Greenwood as chairman. The latter is a handsome man, broad-shouldered, blue-eyed, and possessed of a winning smile. He is a thorough-going Conservative, and is a good hand at repeating the usual party shibboleths. We hope that our Liberal and Radical friends in West Leeds will keep awake, and not rely too much upon even the great name of Gladstone.

Sir Joseph Lister seems to have been one of the chief British lions at the meeting of the International Medical Congress at Berlin, where a special compliment was paid to the inaugurator of the antiseptic method of treatment in surgery. Sir Joseph Lister had good reason to look back with pride upon the results of a system that has certainly preserved thousands of human lives. In some respects he has become rather of a Conservative in professional matters, but the merits of the Listerian method are still as patent as ever. Sir Joseph Lister, who was, we believe, one of Mr. Gladstone's 1880 baronets, was born in 1827, and married the daughter of Syme, another celebrated surgeon, who had much to do with the introduction of chloroform into use. He is an LL.D., and an F.R.S., and has been connected in various capacities with the medical institutions at Glasgow and Edinburgh, as well as with King's College Hospital. Sir Joseph is a tall man of fine presence, with clean-shaven face and long iron-grey locks. He speaks in a low voice and with deliberate tones, and his manner is ever benign and kindly.

The only daughter of Mrs. Frederikoa Macdonald, who was the original of Pearl in her mother's book "Puck and Pearl," has arranged to become a pupil of Madame Schumann for three years. The late Sir George Macfarren took much interest in the early musical studies of Miss Katie Macdonald, who, under the tuition of the famous widow of Robert Schumann, will have an excellent chance of becoming a good pianist.

Mr. Harry Paulton has returned from his long comic opera tour in the State, and the diminutive figure and comically mournful visage of this favorite actor will probably be soon presented once more to the gaze of English audiences. Mr. Harry Paulton, Mr. Wilson Barrett, and before long Mr. Charles Warner—here are three theatrical stars all resuming their old places in the firmament.

The Rev. Augustus Robert Buckland, M.A., who has been chosen out of a small crowd of competitors as morning preacher at the Foundling, *vice* Dr. Momerie, has just delivered his first sermon. Mr. Buckland is a tall, spare man, with smooth dark hair, which is rather scanty on the face, fine board brow, and distinctly pointed chin. He seems to be still on the hither side of forty, has a full deep rich voice, preaches extempore, and has a somewhat over-rapid utterance. Mr. Buckland may not, perhaps, have the drawing powers of his predecessor at the Foundling, but he is unquestionably an able preacher. He was formerly a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford., took a second class in "Mods." in 1879, and a third class in the Theological School in the following year. Later on he won a prize for Greek Testament, and became M.A., in 1884.

In the new number of the *Publisher's Circular* there is a portrait and biography of Mr. David Stott, one of the most energetic and cultivated of the younger school of booksellers and publishers. Mr. Stott appears to have had an ideal apprenticeship "to the trade." He commenced life with William and Robert Chambers at a time when those remarkable brothers were making their great departure in publishing. Then Mr. Stott was with Blackwoods, and afterwards with T. Nelson and Sons. Since he has been established in Oxford-street on his own account he has published a "Life of the Emperor Frederick," for the ex-Empress, a beautiful edition of "Sappho," and one or two highly successful series of popular authors, and has promised a new booksellers' union.

The Hon. Miss Julia Stonor has gone on a visit to the Duchess of Fife at Mar Lodge. Madame Albani and her husband have arrived at Old Mar Lodge, which the accomplished prima donna rents from the Duke. Already there is a great mustering of the clans of wealthy English and Americans in the Highlands for the 12th. The Bradley-Martins, the American millionaires, will again occupy Balmacaan, in Invernesshire, with their large retinue of *chefs* and servants whom they take about with them. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has taken Cluny, and the Van Warts have rented the shooting of Aldowrie, in Invernesshire. The Duke of Westminster goes to Reay Forest, the Duke of Wellington to Ben Armine, and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are already at Dunrobin. The Duke of Portland has reserved the Langwell shootings again, so evidently meditates a visit to the north. Sir John Millais will again paint and shoot at Birnam, and among his neighbours in Perthshire will be Prince Wagram, who has taken Castle Menzies. The Earl of Zetland has already arrived at Kinrara, near Aviemore.

It is an interesting fact that Dr. Pellegrini, the newly elected President of the Argentine Republic, is a cousin of the late Right Hon. John Bright. His grandmother's maiden name was Priscilla Bright, the favourite sister of Mr. Bright's father, Jacob Bright, of Green Bank, Rochdale, with whom she at one time lived. She married a Quaker gentleman of London, named Bevan, who went out in the interests of science to Buenos Ayres. Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, in their South American life, maintained very religiously all their Quaker principles, and were much respected in consequence. Mrs. Bevan had two daughters, each endowed with great mental ability, one of whom married a Mr. Pellegrini, an Italian engineer, and the President of the Argentine Republic is one of the sons of this marriage. The enthusiasm caused by his succession to the Presidency must be giving much natural pleasure to his kinsmen in this country. Perhaps too, one may trace the Bright blood in the fact that one of President Pellegrini's first acts was to declare the liberty of the press.

Dr. J. Luys has some startling facts about hypnotism in the new number of the *Fortnightly*. Here is a sample of the odd way in which a hypnotic suggestion acts:—I said to X—, a young hysterical woman, who was a very impressionable patient, "To-day is Saturday; next Saturday you are to take a parcel which I will give you to such and such and address." After the suggestion had been given I awakened the patient. During the interval of seven days I saw the same patient nearly every day, and always asked her, "What is it that you have to do next Saturday?" Each time she replied very simply that she had nothing to do in particular on the following Saturday. On the day mentioned I went at the appointed time to the house that I had mentioned, and to my surprise I saw X— arrive in 10 minutes and hand to the appointed person the parcel which had been given to her, and go away without saying a word after having exactly carried out the suggestion.

Miss Ellen Terry has consented to become president of the Ladies' Cycling Club. We congratulate the ladies.

The wife of an American marksman temporarily sojourning at Berlin has presented her husband with twin sons, and the interesting pair are about to be christened as Bismarck and Caprivi!

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE.

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PASTA MACK

TRADE-MARK.

MACK

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Invaluable in cases of INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c. It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water, makes a cooling and refreshing drink. It PURIFIES the BLOOD, keeps the SKIN CLEAR and HEALTHY, and PRESERVES the BEAUTIFUL BLOOM of YOUTH.

DR. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of indigestion and Rheumatism."

MADAME MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

DR. G. B. FRIER says:—"I have carefully tested the Potash, and can certify that it is free from any injurious ingredients, and in every way a safe and useful Family Medicine."

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find ABBEY'S POTASH to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious.

Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE, and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH is highly beneficial in cases of Headache (in most cases curing in a few minutes), Impure blood, Sea sickness, Fever, Acidity, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Nervous Depression, and all Skin and Liver Affections.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235a—c.)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.',

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 20, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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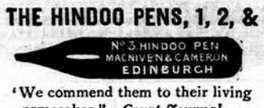
"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.



'We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 4d. 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER

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MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, &c., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPOT,
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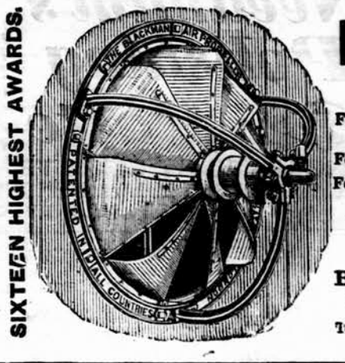
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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For VENTILATING Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.

For COOLING Purposes, and

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PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE **PICKERING'S BLANCO**

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlet. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESY & Co. port Merchants, Mansell St., London.

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NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia.	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8 RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1½ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) *Cocoa*
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
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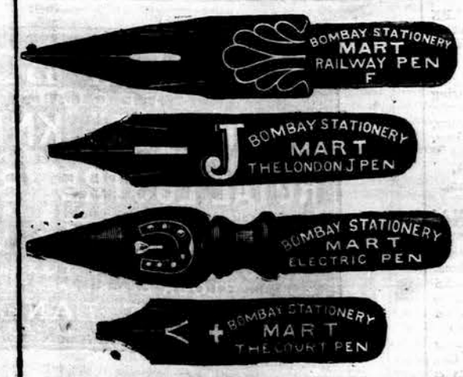
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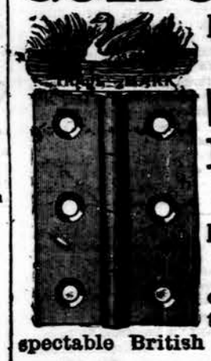

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